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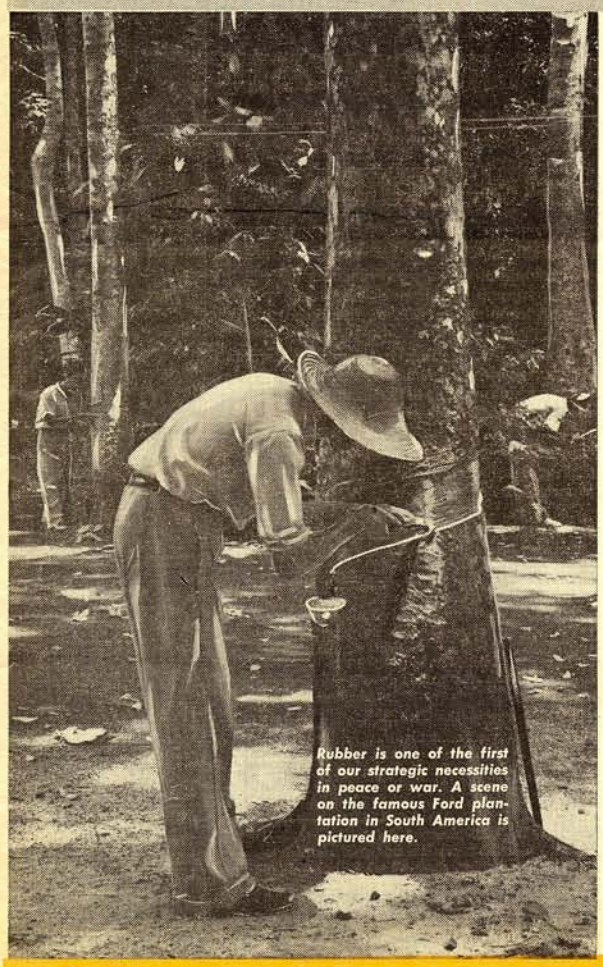
AMERICAN NATIONS NEED TO BEGIN PEACE PLANS



Rubber is one of the first of our strategic necessities in peace or war. A scene on the famous Ford plantation in South America is pictured here.

U. S. 'MISSED THE BOAT' ON NATIONAL DEFENSE, MUST NOT NAP AGAIN

WITH COUNTRY AFTER COUNTRY in Europe devastated in the wake of war, now is the time for the United States *to plan for peace!*

This need has been made plainer in recent weeks as word filters through the war news that Germany already is at work upon a plan for the economic reconstruction of Europe.

It is generally agreed that the United States "missed the boat" on defense armament: The speed with which the European war is being decided, indicates decisively that we could have no part in the present phase of the conflict. This does not mean that we may neglect adequate national defense; the United States must arm at once to the point of absolute security.

But, at the same time, we need to follow through with genuine, far-sighted plans for economic stability after peace is reached. The next "armistice" must not catch this nation unprepared for peace.

As outlined in a series of important articles now appearing in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, a new world policy, based upon economic "spheres of influence," is shaping up to replace the outworn system of "empire." Germany, for example, has assigned Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former head of the Reichsbank, to the task of planning economic stability based upon the recognition of spheres of influence among the world's nations.

The United States, for the past 120 years, has been a dominant power in its own sphere of influence, the Western hemisphere. Now, under the impulse of war overseas, we have been scurrying about to gather unto ourselves supplies of "strategic" and "critical" materials. Our needs in this regard include, first of all, tin and rubber, and, secondarily, such materials as antimony, chromium, asbestos, nickel, manganese, tungsten and the like.

Most of these materials may be obtained within our own sphere, narrowed as it must be to include the 21 American Republics, and to exclude other territories unimportant, or inaccessible, to us.

"Peace thinking" to date in the United States has been inadequate. Peace planning, now, is wholly as important as war planning, for the very good reason that peace can be maintained only on a basis of economic opportunity satisfactory to all countries concerned.

This is a task to challenge the best thought of this country. To appraise the prospect less seriously is to invite disaster.

Thus, the United States must adhere to its own "sphere of influence" —a closer relationship with the 21 American Republics. In our own two Continents we have ample means to self-sufficiency, to equal trade, and the key to lasting peace.

A PAGE OF COMMENT ★ SPHERES OF INFLUENCE *By* Louis B. Ward ★ CONGRESS AGAIN FAILS THE FARMER *By* Congressman Lemke

DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

THE LOOSE over-use of the term "fifth column" is most welcome to the confusionists: it is so much less specific than "traitor" or "Communist."

Religious England

THERE ARE approximately 45-million persons living in England. Of these about 2½-million are Anglicans, about 2½-million are Roman Catholics; about 2½-million are nonconformists. Fewer than 10-million persons profess and practice any religion.

England, therefore, is not a Christian country any more than is the United States of America, where approximately 67 per cent of our population professes no religion.

At the rock bottom of the world's disorders is the refusal to follow the footsteps of the Prince of Peace. There has been a tendency among nations to walk without the Light of the World.

As a result of this, with the blind leading the blind, both leaders and followers have fallen into the inevitable ditch.

Democracy without religion is no better than Communism without religion.

Americanism without religion is no better than Sovietism without religion. Both land in the same place —the ditch.

Religion Is Sole Hope

"RELIGION is the only remaining hope of the preservation on earth of any substantial degree of human liberty," recently declared Lawrence C. Martin, managing editor of the *Denver Post*. Addressing the University of Colorado, College of Journalism, Mr. Martin asserted that "religion is an essential of our democracy for the reason that it is today the one remaining champion of the sanctity and integrity of human personality.

"Now if there is logic or common sense in the thesis that religion is a bulwark of our liberties," the editor continued, "is it not clear that the press has an obligation to foster religion? If it has that obligation, is it living up to it? If not, why not?"

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Vol. 5A June 10, 1940 No. 24

Archbishop Cantwell Blasts Naturalism

IN AN ADDRESS before Southern California Newman Club delegates, Archbishop John J. Cantwell of Los Angeles, recently issued what the press calls "a searing blast against naturalism and other materialistic philosophies in colleges and universities."

Said the Archbishop: "In these days when many instructors in the colleges are teaching everything except the dignity of man, it is for you to conduct your lives and thoughts in a manner that will inspire those who have wandered away from God. . . . The Communists are not ashamed of their doctrines, and certainly, we should not be ashamed of the Cross of Christ."

In the Bag?

FOR ALL practical purposes the 1940 election is over, comments Jay Franklin, another of the privileged inner set of syndicating columnists. Says the *Des Moines* "expert": "The European belligerents allowed us seven months of comparative calm in which to make up our minds. No man emerged in either party who showed more than the faintest signs of commanding the enthusiasm and trust which the American people have been giving to Franklin D. Roosevelt. The two next best are not good enough. Cordell Hull is trusted, but without enthusiasm; Thomas E. Dewey arouses enthusiasm, but he is not trusted."

And Mr. H. L. Mencken of the *Baltimore Sun* has the countering comment:

"In a few weeks it will be a primary article of American dogma that it is an act of lunacy, and not only an act of lunacy but also immoral and against God, to change barrels going over Niagara."

The Battle Cry

THE *Tribune* of Dubuque reports the following incident:

"The other day Jim Farley invited the ladies to what he called an 'Institute of Government.' About 500 were expected. About 5,000 showed up.

"The question, 'What should be the paramount issue in the next campaign?' was answered by the vast majority promptly with 'peace and jobs.' Which, of course, demonstrates that the ladies are in close touch with the common people of their various localities. It also demonstrates that Farley has built up a very alert woman's organization for the party.

"And after all it is not a bad cry. It is a social cry. It is the antithesis of 'rugged individualism,' which permitted men and women to starve in their own free way while a certain minority grew rich. Now the masses know that government realizes its responsibility towards them. They know that work relief and home relief are the new American way of meeting periodic distress caused by unemployment. These women in Washington just spoke their mind."

Plans Already Set Up

MR. GEORGE C. RANDALL, head of the port traffic committee of the Association of American Railroads, was a recent witness at a hearing conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission on congestion in New York harbor. John J. Hickey, counsel for the State of New Jersey, asked him if the World War harbor jams were not caused by the embarkation at New York of 2-million American soldiers for France.

The following brief exchange then lifted the curtain significantly:

Mr. Randall: "Plans at present are set up . . ."

Mr. Hickey: ". . . for the possible transportation of troops?"

Mr. Randall: "Yes."

Right for Wrong Reason

"CATHOLICS sometimes seem stumped before the Communist advocacy of what is right and good," observes the Catholic review *America*, which counsels: "Some seem to think that we must oppose everything espoused by the Party. They are afraid today to advocate neutrality and peace, because Communists advocate peace. They are afraid to befriend labor unions because Communists try to win labor's friendship by defending unions. Actually, there is danger now and then of our abandoning positions that are thoroughly American and thoroughly Catholic because Communists, for reasons of their own, adopt the same positions."

Pete Meets the Staff

HELLO FOLKS:

Well, I guess I made out all right with ev'ryone las' week, 'cause I was tol' I could visut with y' again. Golly, was I ever releeved. I was kinda worried f'r a while, 'cause, well, y'know how it is with a young fella like me. I havunt had enny 'sperience t'speek uv 'n jus' startin' out 'n all. It was all awful strange, 'n I felt shaky in th' ol' knees. 'Course, I know I pinchhitted a cuppla times f'r Pal, but that was fun. This is a job 'n it gives y' an altogethur diff'runt feelin' inside. I guess it's th' sense uv responsubulity that is makin' me feel this way.

* * *

We had kumpn'y at my house all las' week. Well, it wasn't 'sakly kumpn'y, 'cause it was only Pal 'n his Boss, but it seemed like it. They hadda live down here 'cause they were housekleenin' Father Charles' apartmunt at th' rekt'ry 'n Mary said she didn't wanna be bothered with enny man when that was goin' on. Evry'thin' was moved 'round 'n torn up like's if a whirlwind struck th' place—so out th' two okupants uv that sekshun uv th' rekt'ry hadta go. It was nice havin' someone t' talk t'n t' play with here in my big yard. I sorta wish Pal c'd live here all th' time. But Mrs. Coughlin thinks one uv us big babies is enuf trubbul. I guess we were kinda bothersome at that, but it was Mr. Coughlin, not Mother, who hadda get up in th' middul uv th' night 'n shut us up.

Yah, we got arguin' one night 'n Mr. Coughlin hadda get up 'n seprate us so's he 'n th' rest uv 'em could get some sleep. So Pal spent th' rest uv th' night all alone in our basemunt 'n I hadda go upstairs t' stay where Mr. Coughlin could keep an eye on me. I fixed it so he wouldn't do that again, b'lieve me. I didn't like it up there atall 'n I kept walkin' round 'n pesterin' him 'n yankin' at th' bedclothes 'til he couldn't stand it enny longer. So finully he let me go out. I wander'd 'round f'r a while 'n then crawled inside my house 'n fell off t'sleep.

* * *

Nex' morning Pal gave me a few pointers on what my new dooties as Cirkulashun Manager uv SOCIAL JUSTICE consisted uv 'n I desided I'd better get aroun' th' offuce 'n take a look at th' books 'n stuff like that, jus' t' get akwainted with th' busness. Pal kinda took me under his wing 'n interdoosed me t' th' staff. Ev'rybuddy was reel nice t' me 'n said they'd ko-operate in ev'ry way with their new manager. I thought they were all awfully nice 'n I guess we'll get along fine 'n dandy.

'Course I had lottsa reports t' look over 'n stuff like that which kinda got me down. I don't know what I'da done without ol' faithful Pal t' help me out. He reely is a good sport 'bout th' whole thing.

Well, Pal did th' work th' first time 'n if he'll sorta stick 'round a while longer 'n help me out I think I'll ketch on 'n be abul t' keep track uv things.

I think y' outta know that our cirkulashun needs t' be pepped up a bit. I s'pose y've all been busy like ev'rybuddy else gettin' after those ol' moths 'n puttin' away th' winter clothes 'n puttin' up screens 'n workin' in th' garden 'n all th' millyon 'n one things there are t' do this time uv th' year. 'N I s'pose some uv y' hafta get Johnnie 'r Mary ready f'r graduashun—but don't let that stop y' from gettin' that new subskripshun f'r SOCIAL JUSTICE this week.

Pal said all I hadda do was t' remin' y' 'bout things 'n y'd get busy 'n send in new subs. So I'll be waitin' t' see them jus' pour in.

—PETE

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A PAGE OF COMMENT

Archbishop Beckman

BEFORE A group of midwestern citizens who packed Loras Gymnasium and overflowed by the thousands onto the campus, at Dubuque, Iowa, Archbishop Francis J. L. Beckman of Dubuque and Father Charles Coughlin of Royal Oak delivered themselves of stirring Memorial Day messages of peace.

Said the fearless apostolic leader of Dubuque:

"The voice of midwestern America is adequately represented here—a strong, clear voice which may not be ignored. Despite all prospective assertions to the contrary, we are moved in this action by an intense love of country and an honest desire to serve the national interest . . .

"It seems incredible that the 'new' Europe, for which we gave our blood and treasure some 20 years ago, has turned out to be the old Europe all over again . . . But there are those who would have us repeat the folly of 1917.

"Here in the Midwest we are met to counteract the hysteria and to plead with our Eastern brothers for restoration of national sanity . . . with the help of God and a normal intelligence, we are resolved not to be stirred except for peace.

"America, keep out of this war . . .

"Reason and tragic experience dictate the madness of even thinking about our involvement except on strictly defensive principles . . .

" 'The enemy,' as we call him, is a personification of all individuals whose greed and lust for power transcend any concern for the well-being of humanity. Wars . . . are the chief works of such individuals who cunningly set class against class, religion against religion, nation against nation, while the plunder and the power . . . are concentrated increasingly in their hands.

"Those who oppose these unscrupulous forces and stand firm for the right are themselves painted to the people as the traitors and blackguards responsible for the hate and mistrust engendered on every hand . . .

"We of the Midwest have a solemn duty to unite against the invasion of hysteria . . . We cannot afford to be duped again . . . Therefore, with one united voice we rise up and brand the propagandist traitors in our midst for what they are! . . .

"This is no Holy War! This is an internationalist war based on greed, a struggle to the death between irreconcilable systems of economy. We shall not, we must not fight in such a war!"

With such ringing words Archbishop Beckman pleaded for the retention of peace in America.

Incorporated in his address were paragraphs from *"Quadragesimo Anno,"* which the Archbishop employed to support his contention that the present European war is purely economic in origin and nature.

The Papal passage referred to is as follows:

"In the first place then, it is patent that in our days, not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few. This accumulation of power, the characteristic note of the modern economic order, is a national result of limitless free competition which permits the survival of those only who are strongest, which often means those who fight most relentlessly, who pay least heed to the dictates of conscience.

"Concentration of power has led to a threefold struggle for domination. First, there is the sphere itself; then, the fierce battle to acquire control of the State, so that its resources and authority may be abused in the economic struggles; finally, the clash between States themselves.

"This latter (the clash between States themselves) arises from two causes; because the nations apply their power and political influence, regardless of circumstances, to promote the economic advantages of their citizens; and because, vice versa, economic forces and economic domination are used to decide political controversies between peoples.

"The State which should be the Supreme arbiter, ruling in kingly fashion far above all party contention, intent only upon justice and the common good, has become instead a slave, bound over to the service of human passion and greed."

The monsignori and priests, numbering approximately 100, together with the thousands of citizens who listened to the ringing words recorded above, applauded their spiritual leader for his fearless and forthright courage.

* * *

Father Coughlin

FOLLOWING Archbishop Beckman, Father Coughlin spoke for one hour and fifteen minutes to one of the largest and most receptive audiences which has greeted him in his entire career.

The following points were emphasized by the Royal Oak priest:

(1) Memorial Day recalls for us not only the heroes who sacrificed their lives during the World War, but the broken promises and hypocrisy which regimented them into the battalions of death.

(2) The present war is an unholy war, engaged in by the capitalists and anti-capitalists.

(3) National defense is definitely necessary. However, it is more important to defend ourselves from the causes of dissolution within our borders than from those which operate without.

(4) King Leopold III of Belgium is to be applauded for his surrender rather than to be condemned. He laid down his arms only after his British allies began evacuating their positions, forsaking the Belgians to the fury of the German mechanized forces.

(5) A fifth columnist plotting in favor of the Nazis is no more dangerous than a fifth columnist plotting in favor of the Allies.

(6) The technique of the international warmongers in the United States attempts to divide Catholic and Protestant, Gentile and Jew, as they play upon the racial strings of our citizenry.

(7) Should America engage in this war, she will forfeit her liberties and democracy.

(8) The need for preparedness was present 7 years ago—and nothing was done about it. Is it only a coincidence that the hysterical haste to spend money at this juncture is related to the forthcoming presidential election?

(9) The *Neutrality Bill* is being liquidated quickly. Definitely, Washington officials want us in this war; for national defense, according to their mind, means defending international capitalism and diplomacy.

* * *

Don Ameche

AT LORAS COLLEGE, Dubuque, Iowa, Don Ameche spent six years under the direction of the diocesan clergy. He was a brilliant student and a daily Mass server.

Mr. Ameche is now in trouble with his Hollywood employers. These latter are endeavoring to mulct $170,000 from the screen star because he refused to act in a salacious screen drama.

Likely, Mr. Ameche will lose his $170,000; likely, the lovers of the salacious will attempt to ruin his career.

Recently, one of the priests from Loras College visited Mr. Ameche at his California home. Before departing, the entire Ameche family, together with the servants in the house, assembled in the drawing room, knelt down and asked the good Father for his blessing.

* * *

Poor Danny

IT WAS MEMORIAL DAY. A thin misty rain fell gently upon the tombstones. The drops glistened like pearls upon the grass where a little family gathered to pay its annual respects to its beloved dead.

Beside the grave there knelt a young wife and her husband, who was dressed in soldier's uniform. Holding his hand was a little lad 7 years old.

In the group surrounding them I stood pondering upon the great tragedy being enacted in Europe.

Little Danny — that was the child's name — wanted to climb back into the car which was parked nearby. Danny's dad remonstrated with him saying: "Sonny, you must be a soldier. You must learn to take it."

Danny said: *"Daddy, I don't want to be a soldier. I want to be an American!"*

Ex ore infantium—"Out of the mouths of children cometh wisdom!" Danny boy really told his dad and those of us who heard him the rock-bottom philosophy of Americanism. It stands for peace, not war. It stands for civilianism, not militarism.

Would there were more Dannys in this country who thought about the things of peace—cottages and kitchens, comforts and conveniences—rather than of the things of war.

Is our economic system worth while fighting over? The big-wigs in Congress tell us that it is, when two-thirds of our population are living below a decent standard.

The politicians pretend that when capitalism goes, the sun will refuse to shine—the same capitalism that concentrated wealth through its abuses; that paid less-than-living wages through its greed; that prostituted politicians through its control.

When can we be Americans without tying America up to the abuses which have impoverished us in the midst of plenty?

When, like little Danny, can we protest against the wave of militarism that is sweeping over this nation?

As I turned away from the grave, I thought that the rain drops on the green blades of grass and on the cold, gray, granite slabs were the millions of tears which the mothers and children of Europe had shed to warn us of the sad plight which awaits us if we fight for Mr. Goldenweiser's gold hoard at Fort Knox, Kentucky, instead of for the gold in the hearts of our children, our mothers and our ravaged fellow citizens.

* * *

Cassopolis, Michigan

ON MEMORIAL DAY your commentator was motoring through the beautiful town of Cassopolis, Michigan. It was time for coffee and toast. Entering into a homey hole-in-the-wall restaurant, he was greeted by a winsome waitress. Coffee was served—and with it some conversation.

"Do you think we should get into this war, Miss?" said I.

"Definitely," said she. "If we don't go now, Hitler will be here in a few weeks."

"Have you any brothers or cousins?" questioned I.

"Surely," was the answer. "But so many boys are killed in motor car accidents. It would be more romantic if they were killed fighting Hitler."

The course of conversation brought out the information that the sweet, young waitress was 16 years of age, a senior in high school and a devoted radio fan.

Certainly she could make good coffee—and bad conclusions.

She promised, on my departure, to read about Mr. Bruening and the Treaty of Versailles.

* * *

Bruening

HAVE YOU forgotten what happened in 1933? Once more we remind you that Chancellor Bruening—Hitler's predecessor—visited France to seek a loan of $30-million to save Germany from going Marxist.

The French refused him this meager sum.

As a result, Chancellor Bruening retired from office and Adolf Hitler came to power.

Clemenceau's prediction that the *Peace Treaty of Versailles* was "good for ten more wars," was then on its way of being fulfilled.

(Continued on Page 4)

Comment

(Continued from Page 3)

The Winner

PREMATURELY some persons have selected the winner of the present European war. Up to date, the British and French have tasted failure in practically every encounter with the Germans. The Battle of Flanders, which ceded Belgium and northern France to Adolf Hitler, will be recorded as one of the major military disasters of all time. However, a battle is not a war.

And the winner? It is too early to say whether Mr. Churchill, who fronts for Hore-Belisha and the international capitalists, will offset the disasters of the past month. It is too early to predict whether Adolf Hitler will capture the rest of France and bring England to her knees.

The winner, in our estimation, is Karl Marx and his totalitarianism. The loser will be democracy and, temporarily, the ideals which modified European civilization for the past four centuries or more.

* * *

Churchill

AT LONG LAST Mr. Winston Churchill arrived at the premiership of Great Britain. Mr. Churchill has been a representative of Mr. Bernard Baruch in some British affairs. The gentleman must be feeling very happy. He has brilliant brains, tremendous energies, eloquence, the gift of leadership and imagination. On the other hand, he is a gambler who has not yet shown himself to be possessed of much judgment; he is by temperament a hectoring bully and without scruple. Many Englishmen predict that he will turn out to be the instrument of ruin rather than of victory.

The Cabinet with which he has surrounded himself is not as strong as the old one. Chamberlain is obstinate rather than strong, while Halifax, in some respects, is a wooly idealist; and the labor leaders in the Cabinet, Attlee and Greenwood, do not have even second-class diplomatic brains.

Outside the War Cabinet, the three fighting Services are represented by Eden, who made a fool of his country during the Abyssinian crisis; and by Alexander and Sinclair, who were prominent during the Spanish civil war in their ardent support of Communism and atheism.

Apart from Churchill, the whole set-up is one of mediocrities. Genius, indeed, is conspicuous by its absence in Britain today, whether inside or outside the Cabinet. The hope of the Allies lies rather in Washington than in London.

Although outside the Cabinet, Lord Lothian has done more for Great Britain's cause in molding Messrs. Roosevelt, Morgenthau and the press of America than the Cabinet has done for itself.

Perhaps Britain would be better off if she recalled Lord Lothian and made him dictator. His brains might eclipse the thinking mechanisms of his compatriots now in the real Cabinet.

* * *

Leopold III

WHILE his British allies were making "courageous" retreats, Leopold III, unlike other kings and diplomats on the side of the Allies, was out in front, giving and taking as only a hero can.

The British were winning another victory by withdrawing from Belgian soil.

Why should Leopold continue sacrificing his soldiers against overwhelming odds?

He did the only Christian thing that could be expected of him in such a crisis.

The safety first boys of the Belgian Cabinet, who were content to fight through remote control, stultified themselves by telling the Belgian soldiers to die.

The Belgian Cabinet certainly did not add any glory to the parliamentarian system, which finds those who declare war out of the range of guns.

Would that we had a few more kings like Leopold III!

Sassoon—and 'Look' Magazine

LOOK magazine has done just what decent people expected it to do when it attacked Father Coughlin.

And the same decent people long since suspected that *Look* magazine (printed at Des Moines, Iowa, by the *Register and Tribune* outfit) had some sinister connection with the well-known internationalists whom Father Coughlin has been exposing.

Now comes a letter addressed to Dr. Fred G. Vernon of Jewell, Iowa, by the *Look* magazine corporation from the office of its President, Gardner Cowles, Jr. The letter reads as follows:

"This is in reply to your letter of April 10th.

"D. Victor Sassoon is employed by Look, Inc., in the Des Moines office.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Edward B. McNichols
Secretary to Mr. Cowles"

To complete the picture, the *Look* outfit should look around for a stray refugee from the Rothschild family. Then their staff would be complete.

* * *

Gold and Goldenweiser

SEVEN YEARS ago Adolf Hitler came to power. There was scarcely an ounce of commercial gold available in the vaults of his country's banks. Without gold he established a financial system that worked and built up a war machine which has captured Europe.

Meanwhile, Mr. Goldenweiser, director of research for statistics for the Federal Reserve Board, advises Americans to stop worrying about the possibility that the $19-billion of gold owned by the United States Treasury will lose its value. He said:

"Gold might lose much of its value if the post-war world into which we emerge is completely unlike the world in which we are now living."

Possibly, Mr. Goldenweiser meant to say that our Fort Knox gold hoard will lose its value if capitalism loses.

If the situation were not so tragic, one would be inclined to burst out in laughter at Mr. Goldenweiser's economic comedy. He informed us that the gold hoard constitutes one of the country's great national assets. But he forgot to inform us that, despite $19-billion of it, there was unemployment, foreclosures on homes, less-than-living wages and a host of other economic casualties.

This gentleman also said that it was near the truth to state that the gold owned by the country is so much "velvet." I am glad he used the word "near"; for a miss is as good as a mile. He also said: "It did not cost the national Treasury anything to buy the gold . . . The only expense to the Treasury was the cost of printing the gold certificates issued to the central banks of the Reserve."

The learned gentleman apparently forgot that we paid $35 an ounce in good American money to the British, French, Russians and others who mined their gold and minted it at a cost of no more than $20.67.

Mr. Goldenweiser is a last-ditcher who is defending his gold debt-system of money in the face of universal disaster. It was really ludicrous when he said that it is a fallacy to assert that the price of $35 an ounce that is paid by the Treasury is the magnet that has drawn gold to this country.

When the advisor of the Federal Reserve Board goes on record for such statements, the general public has a right to entertain suspicions of the gentlemen who accept his advice.

* * *

Trading Horses

WE AMERICANS are accustomed to the old political saw which warns us that we should not trade horses in mid-stream.

The English changed from Chamberlain to Churchill in a whirlpool.

The French changed from Gamelin to Weygand between battles.

Perhaps the United States, while engaged in streamlining certain things, will persist in retaining the same old hoss to carry the mail around Washington.

* * *

Taxes

IT HAS happened here. Amos-and-Andy like, the Government mathematicians, politicians and tacticians have added billions upon billions of dollars to our national defense fund. In all, Mr. Roosevelt, who started out with $1,800,000,000 has now raised the ante to $4-billion.

Probably you did not notice it in your daily papers, but the financial tacticians have also evolved plans to raise your taxes. It is proposed that 14 per cent of your salary will be siphoned off to pay for national defense. When you drink your wines and liquors, you will be reminded of national defense through added costs. Your cigarette and gasoline cost will be upped. Theater tickets and may other items will be inflated. Before this is all over—and if we get into the war—our Administration will copy the English totalitarian tax system verbatim.

It appears that we are expert in bringing about prosperity when it is associated with war—and simpletons when we try to rehire 10-million unemployed in times of peace.

Hamlet's observation that "there is something rotten in the State of Denmark" can be applied to Washington, London, Paris, Berlin and other localities.

* * *

Pay Cut

ORGANIZED labor in the building trades at Pittsburgh is voluntarily reducing wages 20 per cent in an effort to stimulate home construction.

The cut will apply to about 20,000 members of the American Federation of Labor.

This means that a house now costing $10,000 will be built at a saving to the owner of $800 and a loss to the laborers of the same amount.

Is this the first spear-point of wage reduction which American labor is about to experience under a totalitarian, dictatorial set-up similar to the one now in vogue in Britain and Germany?

* * *

Common Sense

CAPTAIN EDWARD RICKENBACKER, speaking of national defense and puncturing the balloon of political-inspired hysteria, said:

"For production, America has the best industrial brains in the world. I'm sure Henry Ford didn't exaggerate yesterday when he said his plant could be tooled to a production of 1,000 planes daily. Free these industrialists of political red tape and they'll go to town. We didn't do this until too late in 1917. We spent a billion dollars trying to build a plane industry and after the war all we had was junk—junk and taxes, taxes that will remain with us for many years.

"Chicago is a highly desirable site for the new industrial development, centrally located, good transportation, convenient to supplies and materials, and remote from any enemy invasion. About the greatest mistake that city ever made was in not building a lake front airport.

"After we have an adequate plane industry and an adequate force of capable pilots, we still need bases; bases with ground crews, underground service shops and bombproof hangars large enough to accommodate the entire fleet and at locations from Alaska to Panama. We could move the entire air fleet from one of these bases to another over night, but we couldn't move ground crews, shops, and landing fields big enough to fly in and out blind.

"Our defense tactics are simple, so simple that many folks are looking for something more complicated. Any invader would have to use a naval fleet. We would know of its embarkation immediately or in advance. Long range bombers would intercept the enemy a thousand miles from our shores. And any one who thinks a bomber can't sink a battleship isn't reading the news from Europe.

"Therefore, the long range bomber is America's No. 1 defense weapon."

(Continued on Page 5)

Comment

(Continued from Page 4)

Fate of America

FROM ROME there comes a dispatch cabled by John T. Whittaker to the *Chicago Daily News* bearing on the fate of America.

According to an important German, "The British and French are only holding on because they think in time you will save them. If President Roosevelt could say today that America will not come in, Britain and France would surrender in 24 hours."

However, we Americans are in this war substantially insofar as we are manufacturing the necessary mechanical devices required by the Allied soldiers.

Mr. Whittaker's informant is next quoted as having said: "You are spending $3-billion on armaments, but to what purpose? . . . The Germans can destroy you militarily, even with your 3,000 miles of Atlantic, but they will have you helpless long before it is necessary to match arms with you. They have new technics . . . in economic warfare, in propaganda, in sabotage, in civil war.

"They will strip you of trade first. Britain has been your best customer. Conquered, she will be your best customer no longer. In fact, nowhere in Europe will you find a market . . . In a couple of months, they say, you will find South America and the Far East closed to you.

"What can you do when this comes? Can you maintain your famous standard of living without foreign trade? Can you spend billions on armaments and billions on social welfare? Without markets, your armaments and welfare programs will destroy you, for you cannot find these billions as your national income declines.

"Your unemployment will mount. Your social unrest will mount. You will be ready for propaganda and sabotage to bring strife between capital and labor, between Jew and Gentile, between tory and liberal. It will end in collapse and civil war."

The above is part of the dispatch cabled from Rome to the *Chicago Daily News*. Do not try to scorn it away with disdain.

These things can happen here despite the billions upon billions of dollars we plan to spend on national defense.

National defense against external enemies is necessary.

National defense against internal rot is more necessary.

Among the greatest internal enemies we have are these: Less-than-living wages, exploitation of the poor, unbearable taxation, private control of money, 10-cents-on-the-dollar-Federal bonds, class hatred, pink politicians, international minded executives, usury and godlessness.

These enemies are within our gates. They live protected by inefficient laws. They constitute a most pernicious fifth column in our midst. Unless this fifth column can be rounded up, incarcerated and hanged on the gibbet of reform, there will be no need of a Hitler's coming to this country.

Possibly, this fifth column will out-Hitler Hitler in America.

Granted that our capitalism with all its abuses is preparing America for a *blitzkrieg*, when will we turn our attention to form a national defense against it?

* * *

The Balkans

AS A RESULT of the Battle of Flanders, British diplomacy has been annihilated in Europe. A month ago it was asserted that the Balkans would stand by Britain. Today, there is not a nation in Europe—save Turkey, possibly—that puts an ounce of credence in British promises and power.

Britain has been driven out of Europe, for all practical purposes.

By the time this page will have been read, it is likely that Italy will be in the war. Both Italian and German troops, it is predicted, will move through Switzerland, attacking France in the rear. This will be done only after assurances from the Balkans will have been received that these latter will not participate with the British in any offensive against Italy.

The Battle of Flanders was also the diplomatic battle for control of the Balkans.

* * *

Morals

GERMANY is roundly condemned for having invaded the Netherlands and Belgium.

It is also interesting to note that on the very same day that the Germans started their invasion of the low countries, England invaded Iceland for exactly the same official reason, namely, "to protect the country's neutrality."

In these circumstances, for one side to call the other bad names is merely the pot calling the kettle black. The truth is that both sides are fighting for their lives; both are desperate, and therefore entirely without scruple.

The only principle that is being acted upon is the proverb, "All is fair in love and war."

Why not be honest about this whole affair? Why do not the belligerents admit that there is no international law in times of world war? Why do not the "neutrals" frankly admit that they are not neutrals?

One of the immoralities of this war is the hypocrisy which attends it—hypocrisy on the part of the belligerents and on the part of the neutrals.

Moral indignation has been replaced by moral hysteria in America. And hysteria has been worked up by cunning men who know how to handle the putty consciences of the multitudes.

All we can do as good Christians is to work and pray individually for an early peace by compromise, and for a well-constructed peace which will remove for a long time the chief injustices and abuses for which both belligerents are notorious.

The greatest injustice in the world today is the monetary system upheld mainly by the Anglo-Saxon powers—a system which permits money to be created by private corporations for private profit and which holds in subjugation millions of persons by the power of gold and debt money.

For this reason, it would be better for the world that Germany should win the war rather than the Allies, even though the Allies pretend to protect Christianity.

The usury, as we see it, which has characterized Britishism, Bank-of-Englandism, and which holds the vast majority of British subjects in abject subjugation, must be done away with.

Usury and Britishism are a combination of evils which are not one whit worse than the well-known evils practiced by the Nazis.

* * *

Food Problem

THIRTY-FIVE per cent of the Belgian civilian population has taken refuge in France, according to Alex Small of the *Chicago Tribune* staff.

Mingled with the Belgians now spreading out in fan shape all over France and Paris, are some hundreds of thousands of French from the invaded regions.

Who will feed these refugees?

Now that the channel ports are closed; and if the Mediterranean becomes another battle area, how will food be poured into France?

How will the American Red Cross function, for example?

Where will England obtain foodstuffs insofar as she depended for more than 60 per cent of her pantry supplies from abroad?

The losses sustained in men during this war have been tremendous. Both sides have lost.

The losses sustained by the British and French in sources of food supply are tragic.

The war has now settled down to this basis, namely, that Britain hopes to hold out beyond September, when help from America will arrive in the form of planes, munitions, food and clothing.

The Germanic forces hope to blitzkrieg England into submission before that date.

Meanwhile, the Administration at Washington is preparing to submarine the *Neutrality Act*. Already, America citizens are permitted to fly planes into Canada for military use. Within another month the restrictions relative to credit will have been forgotten. America will be in this war to save Britain despite all promises to the contrary. She will be in it—not so much with her men in the trenches—but with her men in the factories, in the banks, in Congress and in the White House.

* * *

Atrocities

ALTHOUGH GERMANY is not guiltless of atrocities, nevertheless, she has not perpetrated them upon American men, women and children. The same can not be said for Great Britain.

In the book *"Incidents in American History"* by J. W. Barber, we read the following on page 222 relative to the barbarities of the British at Hampton, Virginia, in the year 1813.

"The troops under Sir Sidney Beckwith, and the sailors under Admiral Cockburn, no sooner found themselves in possession of the town of Hampton, than they indulged in a system of pillage not less indiscriminate than that which had attended the visit of most of the same men to Havre de Grace. To these acts of cruelty and oppression upon the unresisting and innocent inhabitants, they added others of the most atrocious and lawless nature, the occurrence of which has been proved by the solemn affirmation of the most respectable people of that country. Age, innocence, nor sex, could protect the inhabitants whose inability to escape obliged them to throw themselves upon the mercy of the conquerors. The persons of the women were indiscriminately violated. The brutal desires of an abandoned and profligate soldiery, were gratified, within the view of those who alone possessed the power and authority to restrain them; and many of the unfortunate females, who had extricated themselves from one party, were pursued, overtaken, and possessed by another. Wives torn from the sides of their wounded husbands; mothers and daughters stripped of their clothing in the presence of each other; and, those who had fled to the river side, and as a last refuge had plunged into the water, with their infant children in their arms, were driven again at the point of the bayonet, upon the shore, where neither their own offspring, could restrain the remorseless cruelty of the insatiable enemy, who paraded the victim of his lust through the public streets of that town. An old man, whose infirmities had drawn him to the very brink of the grave, was murdered in the arms of his wife, almost as infirm as himself, and her remonstrance was followed by the discharge of a pistol into her breast."

It is very well to let the dead past bury its dead. In war, however, atrocities are its fruits. One side is no "holier" than the other. Oftentimes, the enemy is accustomed to trump up stories.

However, the book which we are quoting was published by Geo. F. Cooledge & Brother and was entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1847 in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Southern District of New York.

Again the kettle calls the pot black. Why should we Americans become agitated over atrocities abroad when there are plenty of them to be considered here at home?

* * *

M. Jacques Maritain

THIS GENTLEMAN is quoted widely by church publications. His philosophy is accepted in many schools.

The Bombay *Examiner* of March 30, 1940 (a Catholic publication) has this to say of him:

"It was M. Jacques Maritain who first made the remark. 'It is not a holy war,' he said, 'it is a just war.' This is the kind of remark which catches the journalistic eye; in fact it was quoted here at the time as a happy expression of the fact that the Allies were not defending Poland because it is a Catholic country but as a matter of plain natural justice. But now the remark is being widely used by people who, from dislike of Great Britain or some other reason, are glad of an opportunity to 'dam (the war) with faint praise.' Incidentally, M. Maritain not so long ago published his opinion on the Civil War in Spain: he said in effect that that was not only 'not a holy war' but not even a just war. We think he was mistaken there, but the point is that those who now quote M. Maritain's war-judgments with approval are precisely those who were most outraged by his attitude on Spain."

(Continued on Page 6)

Comment

(Continued from Page 5)

Brazil

THE REPUBLIC of Brazil is definitely anti-Communist. However, it is not, by any stretch of the imagination, pro-capitalist.

That idea should sink into the mind of all readers. Capitalism is not the antithesis of Communism. In fact, the abuses of capitalism have produced Communism.

Communism can not be eliminated until capitalism with its usurious money system is removed, lock, stock and barrel, from our social lives.

In the 1937 Constitution for Brazil, three years after the election of Getulio Vargas, we read the following passages:

(a) Preamble: "Communism, growing daily more widespread and deeper, calls for a remedy, both radical and permanent in character. It is resolved to insure to the people of Brazil the necessary conditions for their security, their welfare and their prosperity.

(b) "Article 124: The family constituted by indissoluble marriage is under the special protection of the State. Large families will be granted compensation in proportion to their necessities.

(c) "Article 125: The complete education of their offspring is the first duty and the natural right of parents. The State will collaborate to meet the deficiencies and omissions of private education.

(d) "Article 135: In private initiative the power of the individual to organize and to invent lies the richness and prosperity of the nation. The intervention of the State in the economic field is only legitimate insofar as it supplies the deficiencies of private initiative and co-ordinates the factors of production in such a manner as to avoid or solve their conflicts and to introduce into the play of individual competition, the thought of the interests of the nation . . .

(e) "Article 139: The strike and lock-out are declared anti-social instruments, harmful to labour and capital and incompatible with the superior interests of national production.

(f) "Article 140: Production will be organized in corporations and these, as representative entities of the forces of national labour, placed under the aid and protection of the State, are the organs of the State and exercise functions delegated by the public authority.

(g) "Article 141: The law will encourage saving by the people, assuring them special guarantees.

(h) "Article 142: Usury shall be punished.

(i) "Article 144: The law will regulate the progressive nationalization of mines, mineral deposits and waterfalls or other sources of power, as well as those industries considered basic or essential to the economic or military defence of the nation.

(j) "Article 145: Banks of Deposit and Insurance Companies may only operate in Brazil if their shareholders are Brazilians.

(k) "Article 146: Organizations which are concessionaries of Federal, State or municipal services, must have a majority of Brazilians or delegate all powers of management to Brazilians."

In these United States where the majority of our citizens are not Christian in the sense that they are baptized, and profess no affiliation with any established religion, it is difficult to see how the principles of Christian social justice can be reduced to action in the near future.

Thus, with the break-down of inefficient capitalism, we are asking ourselves what will be substituted for capitalism.

Serious question? Indeed it is. Even five years ago there could scarcely be found a person outside the Communist Party who would discuss them from a practical viewpoint. Now, however, our national debt has risen to such fantastic heights that the question of taxation has degenerated into the question of confiscation. Now, that our politicians have proven themselves inefficient to meet the needs of an emergency which will last for at least the next ten years, we are considering handing over the functions of government to commissars and to granting Congress a long, long vacation.

If totalitarianism—even a moderate type—will be adopted, will it move as did its type in England, towards the leftist extremity of Communism, or will it move as did the rightist extremity in Italy, towards a type of Fascism?

This, at present, is an academic question.

As matters stand, we, in the United States, are the only democrats in the civilized world.

If the leadership which we have enjoyed in politics and in religion can not bring about a decent prosperity sufficient to wipe out needless poverty, suffering and crime and abuse surrounding us, the people eventually will follow another leadership.

If and when such a transition occurs, the first victims of the new order will be the last leaders of the old.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt's Speech

THE PRESIDENT fireside-chatted for national defense, giving us some ideas and a few figures. He informed us that "we have had on hand or ordered" equipment, battleships, bombing planes, etc, to defend ourselves. "To have on hand" and "to have ordered," are altogether two different things. As one commentator remarks in *The Detroit Free Press*, what he really means is that "we've got one button but we've ordered an overcoat."

While we agree with the President that we need national defense, we do not applaud his summary of what we have on hand any more than we accept his explanation of what we have done with the $7,500,000,000 to buy the button and order the overcoat.

Once before he entertained us with some mystic system of bookkeeping relative to a balanced budget. We are plain people capable of appreciating plain arithmetic. We would like to find out just where the $7,500,000,000 went and what we got for it in return.

* * *

Persecution

RECENTLY a public speaker said that he did not fear the persecution of the Jews so much as he feared the persecution of the Christians.

So, it is fear that is in such gentlemen's minds —fear of persecution.

One remembers a passage in the Sacred Scripture which warns us to fear less those who kill the body than those who kill the soul.

If it is persecution we are attempting to avoid, let us make friends of the mammon of iniquity. If it is persecution we are attempting to avoid, let us stand on the side of might rather than on the side of right.

Christ could have avoided persecution had He cared to do so.

Instead of summoning ten legions of angels to sustain Him, He bade Peter put up his sword.

Instead of currying favor with the Scribes and Pharisees, He called them whited sepulchres and other appropriate names.

Persecution, probably, will be a good thing for Christianity. Probably in the first flash of the persecutor's sword thousands of so-called Christians will desert the flag of the cross. Others will exercise extreme solicitude in defending the accidental paraphernalia of Christianity — its materialities, its properties.

Christ loves those most who suffer most. He permitted His apostles to be persecuted. He permitted His earliest disciples to be persecuted.

It might be a benediction in disguise if Christians were subjected to a genuine persecution.

Already, they have been persecuted in a political sense, if we recall the days of 1928.

Already they are persecuted in a spiritual sense, if we recall the attacks upon decency, morals and domestic life which characterize our silver screen and sections of our press.

That kind of persecution, perhaps, was too subtle. What Christians need for their own good is an understandable, physical persecution which will cost them money, goods, fortune and even life itself.

Christ predicted that Christians would be honored by being persecuted. Why, then, fear it?

Thanks be to God that spirit of fear did not predominate the early apostles and the Roman martyrs whose hands were outstretched to accept the martyr's crown and whose minds were filled with the reassurance that every drop of blood they shed was the seed of a Christian offspring.

If the principles of Christianity could be established in this nation by our sacrificing every church, convent and school which we possess, it would be a contribution which we should gladly make.

Meanwhile, let us have done with this talk of fear of persecution. Let us be more concerned with the project of conversion no matter what the cost may be.

* * *

Tolerance

CATHOLIC, Protestant, Jew, Gentile, Knight of Columbus and Mason, although disagreeing on many vital principles of spiritual life, are found unionizing themselves in social and economic organizations on the principle of "together we stand, divided we fall."

Or, perhaps, it is the principle "it is better to hang together than to be hanged separately."

Fear has conspired to promote this cult of tolerance.

Thus, in the name of tolerance, we promote silence; under the cloak of tolerance, we hide evil.

Of a sudden, we have become addicted to a national policy of "shush-shush," hoping that some miracle will rectify the usury, the gangsterism, the radicalism and the racketeering which surrounds us and in which Catholic, Protestant, Jew, Mason and Knight of Columbus, all are implicated.

The spirit of the martyrs has disappeared from our midst. We prefer to live and fight another day rather than stick our heads out to have them chopped off by the guillotine of criticism.

We have learned how to practice "prudence," and bedeck its drooping shoulders with the garment of tolerance.

Could you feature a modern leader adopting the heroic forthrightness of Christ Who castigated the Scribes and Pharisees — the same Christ Who had occasion to mention the "sons of the devil?"

Could you feature a modern leader with the intrepid zeal of a John the Baptist willing to face a Herod in his own backyard—not a Herod 3,000 miles distant?

Could you visualize a modern leader going down to the bottom of things—to the filthy bottom of Naturalism with its Oriental usury—and lashing out, as did Leo XIII, in his *Encyclical of 1844*, at those who definitely belong to the anti-Christian camp?

Tolerance, indeed, has its place in life. We must be tolerant with the sinner, but intolerant with sin; tolerant with the Communist, but intolerant with Communism; tolerant with the Naturalist, but intolerant with Naturalism; tolerant with the usurer, but intolerant with usury —as Father Coughlin has so oftentimes said.

Today, however, crime is tolerated because too many of us fear to indict the criminal. Possibly, we fear that, should we open our mouths, we, too, would be indicted on too many counts.

One wonders, in its last analysis, if all this grotesque tolerance is not one of the crimes of the age in which we live.

(Continued on Page 7)

Comment

(Continued from Page 6)

Empire

IN THESE days which find us moving rapidly towards war let us recall a phase of the *Neutrality Bill* discussions.

Mr. Roosevelt declared that the *Neutrality Bill* as now passed was the best form of legislation to keep us out of war. The late Senator Borah and his colleagues, together with private individuals like Father Coughlin, feared that the cash-and-carry clause incorporated in the *Neutrality Bill* was one of the most dangerous commitments to engage us in war.

Time alone will tell which viewpoint was sounder.

Also recall that Senator Borah emphasized that the cash-and-carry commitment was designed to help the Allies. He said:

"You say you want to do this" (include cash-and-carry) "because civilization is at stake. You want to save civilization; but, you say, the Allies must put cash on the line. But suppose that six months or a year from now the Allies are in trouble. The odds turn against them. Will you say, 'We want to help you save civilization—but you must lay the cash on the line'?

"No," he exclaimed, "you are Americans; and if you believe civilization and democracy are at stake—if you really believe that—you will not only grant credits, but you will be willing to give them food and munitions and, finally, men. You will have to do that if you really believe that civilization is at stake. *The whole error comes from insisting on what is not true, that this is a fight for democracy. It is a fight for empire!*"

The above words are substantially correct.

Well, the odds are against the Allies. The authors of the *Neutrality Bill* as now written are manifesting an inclination to extend credits to Britain and France. Undoubtedly, because they control the purse strings, the press and the propaganda in America, these men will do their utmost to involve America more deeply in the cesspool of imperial conflict.

The struggle for empire will find American sons sacrificing their lives to uphold imperial internationalism — not democracy, not liberty, not justice—if the fathers and mothers of American sons do not awaken to the tragedy being enacted in our midst by the politicians now in power.

Undoubtedly, credits will be extended to the Allies despite the pledges we received from our political leaders. At this writing a British Purchasing Commission is in Washington trying to make arrangements to buy foodstuffs here on credit.

"Food for the starving women and children of England!" Already you can hear the rumbling of that propaganda thundering across this nation. Its psychological effect is assured.

Be it remembered, however, that it was these same Allies, Britain and France, who attempted to starve the women and children of the European nations into submission—and failed.

' ' '

Anti-Semitic

DOROTHY THOMPSON and H. V. Kaltenborn have been eloquently sounding the word "anti-Semitic" in reference to Father Coughlin and others.

Now these two public personages have classified themselves as anti-American. Both Dorothy Thompson and Mr. Kaltenborn, who know so little about this country and the thinking of its people, publicized the thought that we should give up temporarily our presidential election and go totalitarian.

Both the commentator and the columnist referred to have been notorious for their leanings toward totalitarianism. Under the mask of Americanism they have shed tears over the persecuted of Europe as long as these so-called persecuted ones were identified with the Communists. Now, at one full swoop that bears the ear-marks of planning, they insert the thin wedge of anti-Americanism into our common thought.

Some persons call this hysteria. In our minds, it is nothing more than planned revolution which the leftist totalitarians of the Dorothy Thompson-Kaltenborn type are beginning to preach against the day of our dissolution.

And as far as all these refugees who have come to this country are concerned, if they are so adamantly opposed to Hitler, why not herd them together into a battalion, and send them across to fight the battles of France and Britain. We are growing tired of the cant in favor of refugees in this nation. When trouble arises in Europe they run, carrying their pots of gold with them —run to America to disseminate hostility, animosity and internationalism.

They are not citizens nor do they know the spirit of Americanism.

Let the Einsteins and the refugees close their mouths and dull their pens instead of bestirring the American people to hatred against a nation that has not offended them. Let them go back to Europe and fight battles as men should fight. And we taxpayers will gladly pay for their transportation.

' ' '

Stalin

IN THE JUNE, 1940, edition of *Thought* we read on page 334 a book review which substantially says that General Krivitsky, Stalin's one-time chief of the Military Intelligence in Western Europe, is disillusioned with Stalinism. Accordingly, the Leninistic ideal of revolution is at an end, as far as Stalin is concerned.

It seems to us that the Communists now are prepared to accept Trotzky's idea of national Communism.

It is significant that Trotzky, resident in Mexico, is preparing against the day when it will be opportune for him to bring about revolution in America.

We pause to ask ourselves if he is fortunate enough to have the advantage of an American Kerensky. Kerensky was necessary for the Autumn revolution of 1917 in Russia. He was the narrow corridor through which passed the revolutionaries and the ideologies under Lenin.

During the past decade we Americans were more or less insulated against international attack from the Kremlin. Today, we are not so fortunate to claim insulation because a multitude of fifth columnist national revolutionists are in our midst spreading their ideas, gaining high places in government, in labor and elsewhere, and counting converts by the thousands who are busied transforming the definition of Americanism to fit in with Marxism.

All of which suggests to us the necessity of preparing a national defense from the enemies within.

' ' '

In Memoriam

MORE THAN 100 years ago Alfred Lord Tennyson wrote the following prophetic lines. Sang he:

"For I dipped into the future
Far as human eye could see
Saw the Vision of the world,
And all the wonder that would be.

Saw the heavens filled with commerce,
Argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight,
Dropping down with costly bales."

But as I write these words, the further horrible prediction in the same poem is recalled:

"Heard the heavens filled with shouting,
And there rained a ghastly dew,
From the nations' airy navies
Grappling in the central blue."

As the British Tommies landed at Dover, following the Battle of Flanders, there was a chorus which went up from their hoarse throat. It was: *"For God's sake, give us more planes!"*

Despite the heroic activities of the R.A.F., the British and French air forces were no match for the Germans. The argosies of death dropped by the latter upon the encircled infantrymen decided the outcome of the Battle of Flanders.

' ' '

John T. Flynn

THERE ARE "facts which a lot of people have a tremendous interest in keeping a lot of other people from thinking about." These are the introductory words of an article written by John T. Flynn in the *Washington Daily News* which we copy from the *Congressional Record* of May 20th.

Mr. Flynn goes on to say:

"Here are a few facts which a lot of people have a tremendous interest in keeping a lot of other people from thinking about.

"Unemployed: 10,000,000 people.

"Business index: January 1—107; May 11—94.

"Public debt: May, 1939—$40,155,000,000; May, 1940—$42,730,000,000.

"Government deficit this year to date: $3,222,000,000.

"New securities: 1930—$4,483,000,000; 1940—$371,000,000. One might go on with this melancholy catalog, such as that bank loans are hardly more than they were in 1933 at the bottom of the depression and that new security issues are actually less than they were in 1932 close to the bottom.

"Now, if you were in power and had promised to clear up and clean up all this stagnation and distress and had to look at these dismal statistics, what would you think? You would think it an excellent thing to get people to quit looking at them and fretting about them and remembering them.

"And now comes Mr. Hitler and wipes this all out of the minds of people. And a vast panic is worked up by: (1) Those who think we ought to go into Europe to save the British Empire; (2) the various foreign groups and their leaders (like Mr. Van Loon, a spokesman for the Dutch in America) who think the United States ought to go to Europe to save Holland or Poland or other countries from Germany; who think not in terms of American interests but in terms of their foreign allegiances and sentiments; (3) the politicians who want to get the minds of Americans off our own domestic problems which they do not know what to do about.

"I do not want to do any plugging for any candidate for the presidency, and certainly not for Mr. Wendell Willkie. But it must be said that he puts the question very well when he says: 'It is useless to talk about loans to the Allies now, since they have money and cash credits here enough to buy more goods than we can possibly manufacture and sell to them for a number of months.

" 'It is also unimportant to raise the naval appropriation or the Army appropriation for our own country, since the orders already placed are far in excess of our own productive capacity to fill.

" 'What we must have in this country above everything else is prompt domestic recovery'."

"But suppose you do not know how to produce domestic recovery? Suppose you have been in office for 7 years and are no further along than the doleful figures at the head of this piece indicate. And suppose an election is right ahead and you are just utterly stumped what to do.

"Then what do you do? You work up excitement. You clamor for billions to build ships which cannot be built because the shipyards are crowded. You yell for planes which you cannot produce because the productive capacity of the plants is occupied turning out planes for Europe —and ourselves. You holler for arms although the arms plants are working day and night. What else is there to do?"

' ' '

Kate Smith

A *Detroit Free Press* columnist informs us of the birth of a new movement. We are about to be asked to stand up every day and sing Kate Smith's song, *"God Bless America."*

It is proposed that this will be our new morning prayer. It is suggested that mothers will adopt it as the national lullaby.

God has blessed America, with its fields, mines, factories, traditions and men.

America has not blessed God in return.

Moreover, God blesses those who help themselves—an incident which we are prone to forget.

Our troubles cannot be dissolved by the lovable Kate Smith and Irving Berlin. Probably, they will not be dissolved until we turn out of office the inefficient political muddlers who represent us. And probably, this will not happen until we turn ourselves out of the sackcloth of bad habits, indigent practice and lazy conduct which characterize us.

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

'Inevitable War'

"A prophet is not without honour save in his own country, and in his own house."

IN THE February 28, 1938, issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE the leading editorial, written by Father Charles E. Coughlin, then Editorial Counsel, contained these striking words:

"No one knows when the seemingly inevitable war will break upon a horrified world.

"Whenever it does break, it is reasonably certain that the present national administration will favor our participating as a belligerent, should the interests or the imperial territory of Great Britain become jeopardized.

"We have the open statements of New Deal Congressional leaders—that our fate is tied up with the 'democracies' of the world—and that 'the British Empire is our first line of defense'—to support this reasoning.

"Supporting it too, and more directly, is the recent statement of Anthony Eden to the House of Commons that his government and the Government of the United States ***had understandings which he could not reveal.***

"Most directly supporting our reasoning, is the speech which the President made in Chicago last Fall, when he pledged himself to positive action against aggressor nations and discouraged the people from hoping that our Government might keep out of the next war."

Twenty-seven months have passed since that editorial was written. Inevitable war has broken upon a horrified world. The interests and the imperial territories of Great Britain have become jeopardized. The British Empire, however, since Thursday, May 16, has ceased to become "our first line of defense."

The revelation of Anthony Eden to the House of Commons that his government and the Government of the United States had an understanding which he could not reveal is of more importance today than it was more than two years ago. Those understandings, together with "our first line of defense," the British navy, carry new implications as Hitler's successes continue. The calm view of our First President was never more important to our national destiny than today.

Permanent, inevitable antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others must be excluded.

Just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated.

Let's Hear From Leopold

GOVERNMENTS of little countries in the path of a powerful armed invader have an important decision to make. World opinion is of little consolation in their immediate crisis. It's *their* necks, as the saying is. Afterwards, in the cold light of history, critics may find fault with their decisions: but what would the critics have done?

King Christian of Denmark "made a deal" with Germany, saved every city of Denmark intact and the lives of all the Danes. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland felt that she "had a duty to save her royal person" from possible capture as a war hostage and fled to England. Haakon of Norway went to the front to fight with his defending soldiers, but the British decided to withdraw from southern Norway and did so *without notifying the Norwegians of their plans.*

When the wave of invasion reached Belgium, the "government" fled to the security of Paris, but Leopold—son of Albert of World War fame and grandson of that Leopold who made little Belgium an empire—went into the front line trenches with his fighting men. Our information is that they "fought to the last bullet and the last biscuit." Then, the news dispatches continue, Belgium's defenders learned that the British were withdrawing, that four shiploads of soldiers had slipped away to England the night before. Belgians were expected to die to the last man to cover the retreat of the Allies!

Now, Leopold's capitulation is made to appear the arch-treachery of all time in this war. Christian's "deal" with Hitler is treated with silence. Wilhelmina's flight is explained at tiresome length. But Leopold, who was still in the trenches with his fighting men, is a "traitor" because he surrendered when he learned that Great Britain was "pulling a Norway" on him.

The Premier of France and the propagandists of Britain scream themselves hoarse with condemnations of the Belgian king. Patently, the Allies intend to use Belgium's alleged perfidy to save face for their own defeats. But for Leopold they would have stopped Hitler cold, already say the retreating English.

Fortunately, newspaper readers of this generation are becoming callous to such hysterical propaganda. Indeed, the very hysteria is the tip-off and hall-mark of the thing itself. The propagandists overdo it: they leave logic out. Read calmly, without the hysteria, so much of their shouting is simply bunk!

Maybe Leopold, hard pressed under fire and in the face of a superior foe, did err in his judgment. Maybe he did make a deal with the Germans when he learned that the British were deserting, be *let us have his statement.* What about the possibility of Leopold having been compelled by Nazis to issue his surrender order?

American readers will prefer the young king's own reasons for his actions to the propagandist shriekings of the French or British press, or even the pronouncements of a refugee government safely out of shrapnel range in France.

Henry Ford

THE TORIES and princes of privilege—so-called by the Administration—are now besought to do something for national defense, following the verbal bombardment poured upon them by the politicians and princes of pap.

In other words, Messrs. Roosevelt, Harold Ickes and Co. are now eating rhetorical crow. Just as soon as the nation gets in a jam, the assailants of Messrs. Ford, Knudson, etc., call upon them for help.

A few more admissions on the part of this Administration will convince the electorate that America had better listen to Henry Ford, William Knudson, etc.—who are notable for having produced the goods—rather than listen to the spellbinders and speculators in the realm of truth, who have produced a national doughnut with the world's largest hole.

A Wager

FOUR prominent industrialists were discussing the forthcoming Republican National convention. The names of Dewey, Taft, Gannett and Vandenberg were on their lips.

One gentleman, famous for his success in whatever engages his attention, offered a substantial wager that not one of the four mentioned would receive the nomination.

He offered even money that Governor Bricker of Ohio will be the standard bearer for the Republicans in the 1940 election—***provided we will be permitted to hold one.***

Hypocrisy

SOCIAL JUSTICE has often said that political liberty without economic liberty is a fiction. We have come to the pass in this nation where millions enjoy little or no economic liberty; and where millions will be asked to sacrifice their civil liberties to protect an economy of scarcity, an economy of debt.

Once, when resources were needed to fight the Mohammedans, one of King Ferdinand III's counsellors suggested that a special tax be imposed upon the people for that purpose. "God forbid," said the king, "that I should follow your advice. *I am more afraid of the curse of a single poor woman that would be oppressed by it, than I am of the whole Mohammedan army.*"

Today, we are being asked to suffer patriotically the imposition of unnecessary taxes to oppose the Nazis whom many citizens consider to be little better than Mohammedans.

King Ferdinand's words should be recalled. And it would be well for us who complain about Nazi persecution of Christian and Jew to become ourselves good Christians and good Jews, lest generations to come will curse us for the persistent hypocrisy we have practiced in the past to save an imperial system of usury, of debt, of taxation, of poverty and of want in the midst of plenty.

Behind The News

Jobs and Defense

"IF AMERICA really buckles down to produce the things she needs to make the country and this hemisphere impregnable against any assault, there will soon be a job for every able-bodied individual," observes the *Chicago Daily News*, which adds:

"In an intelligently planned and executed program of adequate defense there will be many points at which we can employ the services of those among the jobless who are ambitious, able-bodied and mentally alert . . . Our moral as well as our physical defenses will be tremendously enhanced if we keep that aim constantly in view."

America-Conscious

AT LAST the so-called apathetic and unsuspecting citizenry of the United States have become America-conscious, says the *Irish World*. "The past few months have seen millions of Americans rallying to the cause which is born of loyalty and devotion to our *Constitution* and our democratic form of Government. We are beginning to realize how indifferent and quiescent we have been in the past. Too long have we trusted in the integrity of leadership, which we as Americans little dreamed would try to align this country with foreign powers in order to form a so-called international coalition.

"As honest and sincere American citizens, we hardly realized that interest in foreign affairs had such a firm grasp on certain executives in the nation's capital . . .

"We have no contract with aggressor powers to be their bodyguards, neither have we any signed affidavit to police turbulent nations beyond our shores. And yet, strange as it may seem, *our press and radio are infinitely more concerned about un-American activities than they are about matters which are of vital interest to our welfare.*

" . . . we are being regimented to such a noticeable extent that America is today the haven of every crackpot and foreign propagandist who find shelter and hospitality in every State of the Union. So long as we coddle alien disseminators of radical ideologies, we shall have no measure of national solidarity or permanent integrity."

Coalition Is 'Out'

"THERE IS no occasion for any form of 'coalition' Government in the United States and there are several good reasons why nothing of the sort should be attempted," counsels the *Wall Street Journal*. "National unity in fundamental purposes, is good," the *Journal* goes on. "We can have it without suspending the wholesome, essentially democratic process of party contention over the appropriate means of attaining the common ends.

"Senator Taft has tersely described one of the controlling reasons why coalition won't do. He says it *'would require complete subordination of all domestic issues to foreign policy,'* a thing for which the time has not arrived and is not likely to come.

"Former Governor Landon of Kansas, who was among the first to

(Continued on Page 18)

Comment vs. Articles

SOCIAL JUSTICE is published primarily for its readers. No editor's whim, the influence of no advertising dollar, and certainly no publishing "traditions" determine its policies. Your letters are our guide. An intelligent minority has said that they prefer the pages of lively comment to the weightier news articles. What do YOU prefer? No magazine published has a closer reader contact; your letters are our means of keeping that contact.

Peace, War Partisans in Propaganda Battle to Win Public Opinion

CONTINUING AMERICAN neutrality is no stronger than the public opinion that supports it. That public opinion now is caught in a cross-fire of those who stand for peace, and those who stand for war.

As in 1914-18 the war-coaxers take the position that democracy cannot survive in the world unless we go to war against dictatorship. On the other hand, the friends of neutrality and peace maintain that democracy can survive best by standing aside, solidifying its defenses, and lending its strength to the rebuilding of the post-war world.

If our purpose in entering the World War was to "make the world safe for democracy," then we lost that war. The costly Allied victory in the World War made the world a battleground for dictatorship.

Have we the least assurance that our entrance into the present conflict would not contribute further to such madness?

The get-into-war propagandists are making a bold, frontal attack on public opinion. The stay-at-peace propagandists must flank this attack with a devastating assault of their own, and with even greater vigor. Below is a selection of the outpourings of both sides in this "battle for public opinion."

"Get Into War"

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Church

"If the United States would, today, repeal the cowardly *Neutrality Act* and would today, declare war against Germany because of the restriction of our rights by her barbarous submarine warfare, there would instantly be a great change in the attitude of the nations of the world."

William Allen White, Editor Emporia, Kansas, Gazette

"The time has come when the United States should throw its economic and moral weight on the side of the nations of western Europe, great and small, that are struggling in battle for a civilized way of life; that constitutes our first line of defense."

Colonel F. H. Pope, Commandant Army Quartermaster School, Philadelphia

"This is our war. We're going to be in it unless our defenders are successful. And our defenders are the Allies."

James W. Gerard, formerly U.S. Ambassador to Berlin

"We cannot let Germany win the war. There would be great danger to this country if Germany is victorious."

Bishop William T. Manning, Episcopal Church

"We owe our fullest help, both moral and material, to Britain, France and their Allies. I should like to see one of the candidates for the presidency come out and take his stand on that platform."

Lewis Douglas, President Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York

"This is not merely another European war. This is a struggle between two wholly contradictory, two clashing ways of life. We cannot escape the consequences of its outcome."

"Stay Out of War"

Most Rev. John A. Duffy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo

"Just as soon as a million men are under arms in the United States, then, at that moment, does America become a totalitarian state and no power of democracy can change it."

Wendell Willkie, Utilities Official

"It would be foolhardy for us to get into war at this time—I don't think we should get into this war at all—but we should show our sympathy for the Allies."

William Green, President American Federation of Labor

"There is a grave danger of developing a war psychology as the result of our indignation over the invasion of Holland and Belgium by Hitler. We all need to put on the brakes, to speak carefully, and control ourselves in order to maintain strict neutrality in action at least."

United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler

"War is the most direct route to dictatorship, but other factors create a fertile field for totalitarian ideologies. Economic conditions in the United States are such that they should shatter the complacency of the most smug."

Raymond J. Kelly, National American Legion Commander

"It is unfortunate that our attention and thought are challenged and directed at what is occurring in Europe . . . Today, the American people are almost unanimous in their desire and determination to stay out of overseas and old-world conflicts."

Raymond Clapper, Washington Columnist

"The Allies have manpower and they have overwhelming superiority in seapower . . . What more can we do for the Allies than we are doing? We have placed our entire aircraft industry at their disposal. American Army and Navy orders give way to Allied orders."

Mystery Man Tells Jury of Life Abroad

W. G. Bishop Last of Defendants to Testify in Brooklyn Sedition Hearing; Case Nearing End

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The silent, gum-chewing Sphinx of the Brooklyn sedition trial, William Gerald Bishop, took the witness stand last week and tried to puncture the mystery surrounding him with a wierd autobiography, which, if true, puts the wanderings of the fabled Ulysses in the shade.

Abruptly contradicting the statement obtained from him by the F.B.I. shortly after his arrest, Mr. Bishop told the Federal court and jury that he had been born in Salem, Massachusetts, June 27, 1900. His father, he stated was William Henry McAndrews and his mother, Elizabeth Bishopstone.

Bishop did not offer any definite explanation as to how he had acquired his present name, but said that in his seventh year his father, who was in the mining business, left him and his mother and departed for South America. He added that he never saw his father again.

The defendant also failed to mention why he had originally told the F.B.I. he had been born in Vienna, Austria, or that there had been a fire in Salem some years ago which destroyed all of the city's birth records. These points will probably be cleared up in his cross-examination by the prosecution.

Boyhood Spent in European Lands

After the departure of his father, Bishop related in a noticeable foreign accent, he and his mother moved to Boston and from there to Toronto, Canada, where they stayed for 3 months. Mother and son then went across the sea to London, where the defendant said he attended school.

In 1911, Bishop continued, his mother took him on a long, protracted tour of the Continent, during which she allegedly worked as a governess and teacher in private households. They spent a year with a family in Nice, on the French Riviera, whence they traveled to Geneva, Switzerland.

While in Switzerland, the defendant stated, his mother arranged for employment with a Viennese family in Austria. But she never got the job. War was declared just as she arrived with him in Vienna and both were interned in an Austrian concentration camp for enemy aliens, Mrs. McAndrews having been unfortunate enough to be carrying a British passport.

His internment, Bishop revealed, lasted for the full four years of the war, during which his mother became incurably ill with ulcers of the stomach. Meanwhile, he managed to secure what education he could from the other prisoners and acquired a rudimentary knowledge of Mathematics, History and English.

Lack of Papers, Passport a Handicap

When the war ended, Bishop went on, he was present during an attempted Communist revolution in Vienna, and as a result became violently opposed to Bolshevism. His further testimony along this line, however, was cut short by Judge Campbell, who warned Bishop's lawyer, Emanuele Trotta, that the court was not interested in what the defendant had done "so many years ago."

The grim-faced defendant then told of his efforts to leave Austria and go to England, where a job had been obtained for him by an English chaplain in the Viennese capital. Since his mother was then confined to a hospital and was unable to accompany him, he had to secure his own papers — an impossible task since he had no birth certificate. After vainly endeavoring to get either a British or American passport, Bishop stated, the Austrian police finally gave him a "certificate of travel" with the proviso that he never return to Austria.

The travel certificate, the defendant continued, bore the name of "William Arneck" and with it he was able to procure a 6-month visa for Britain. He then went to England in 1920 and got a job, paying about $8 a week, with a certain Captain Lowrie of London, as a masseur. Captain Lowrie being blinded in the war, Bishop said, his other duties consisted of directing his employer through the streets and acting as his nocturnal "social companion."

Locked Up Again for Overstaying Permit

All went well for seven months. Then one night as he was returning to his London rooming house, the defendant asserted, he was met by agents of the British Labor Office. He had overstayed his leave one month and neglected to renew his *visa*. As a penalty, Bishop claimed, he was sent to prison for 30 days and then put on the first boat for Belgium.

Belgian officials, Bishop continued, treated him with no less firmness and ordered him to get out of the country in 24 hours. By this time a man without a country, the defendant stated, he wandered from one part of Europe to the other, frequently using false papers, until he finally joined the Spanish Foreign Legion and eventually, in 1926, stowed away on a ship bound for the United States.

In America, Bishop married, worked as a renting agent and ended up on the W.P.A., all the time increasing his interest in politics and esoteric subjects. Finally, he became so well grounded in these studies that he was able to convert a few young unknowing Brooklyn youths to his theories and fill their heads with wild schemes of opposing "an imminent Communist revolution."

Sedition Trial Nearing End

Bishop's appearance on the witness stand brought a fitting climax to the rapidly ending Brooklyn conspiracy trial. The last of the 14 defendants to testify in their own defense, Bishop saw to it that his melodramatic and at times almost unbelievable testimony made that of the others seem drab and colorless.

The four other accused young men who preceded Bishop on the stand last week were Michael J. Beirne, a telephone lineman; Francis M. J. Malone, a department store clerk; Andrew Buckley, a tailor; and Alfred J. Quinlan, a former Fuller

(Continued on Page 18)

LAST HOUR AT HAND TO WIN DOUBLED PRIZE—

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

QUESTION No. 9

What Is the Main Economic Reason for Current Unemployment and Industrial Stagnation?

1. Lack of general need for consumer goods.
2. Overproduction of consumer goods and commodities.
3. Underproduction of consumer goods and commodities.
4. Excess of credit dollars stagnating in banks.
5. Excessive wages demanded for labor.
6. The European war.

QUESTION No. 10

What Prominent American Has Recently Stood "Head and Shoulders" Over All Others for National Defense and Against War Hysteria?

1. President Roosevelt.
2. Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh.
3. Bernard M. Baruch.
4. Secretary Hull.
5. Secretary Frances Perkins.
6. John L. Lewis.
7. William Green.
8. Mayor LaGuardia.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 9 For Question No. 9 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 10 For Question No. 10 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

EXTRA COUPON FOR FRIEND OR RELATIVE

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 9 For Question No. 9 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 10 For Question No. 10 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

Time for Speed is NOW!

Prompt entrance NOW into the great "MEN AND MONEY" Contest will mean much to you. It will mean that, as a prize-winner, you will win just twice as much as if you delay until after the first five weeks.

Five Thousand Dollars is a neat little pile of money these days, or any other days. That is exactly the amount you will receive IF you enter NOW and are then adjudged winner of the Grand Prize at the end.

Now, those precious five first weeks expire next Saturday. You know how time gets away from us all. The thing for you to do is enter right TODAY. Get in right now by setting down your answers to the first ten questions on these pages —then persevering in the Contest to the very end. And the end is only FIVE WEEKS off.

Of course, all other prizes—all 108 of them—are also to be DOUBLED for those winners who enter during the first five weeks. The Second Prize winner will receive a check for $2,400.00, if he or she comes in early. The Third Prize winner will open an envelope and take out a check for $2,000.00—just for showing a little speed. TODAY. Don't hold off. The smart thing to do is enter NOW.

ENTER NOW WITH THIS COUPON

Contest Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

Following are my solutions to the first ten questions in your "MEN AND MONEY" Contest. I understand that by entering now my prize will be doubled if I am adjudged a winner.

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

Question No. 1 ☐ Question No. 6 ☐
Question No. 2 ☐ Question No. 7 ☐
Question No. 3 ☐ Question No. 8 ☐
Question No. 4 ☐ Question No. 9 ☐
Question No. 5 ☐ Question No. 10 ☐

MY NAME IS_____

MY ADDRESS IS_____

CITY OR TOWN_____ STATE_____

Fill and return NOW with 50 cents in coin — and you're on your way to a DOUBLED prize in the event of victory. You then remit weekly or until you have sent $2.50 for a full set of solutions.

Midnight of Saturda
Hour for Send
Ten Answers—$5,000
of Grand

Well, it's just about here—the "deadline" on prize doubling in the great *"MEN AND MONEY" Contest* of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

As a matter of fact, next Saturday, June 15, at Midnight actually is the "deadline." In order to qualify for a doubled prize —perhaps the Grand Prize of $5,000—you MUST enter the great race now and have the letter bearing your entry and your answers to the first ten questions in the mail and postmarked before that hour.

MIDNIGHT OF NEXT SATURDAY, JUNE 15!

In order to make it easy for you to enter and bring yourself right up even with all other contestants, we are today printing the first eight questions of the Contest, together with No. 9 and No. 10, which are the regular questions for the current week.

Now, here's the point:

This great competition lasts only 10 weeks before the close is announced. That means only five weeks more. At the end of the Contest, and allowing a short period of time for computing returns, $13,000.00 in cash will be distributed to 109 happy readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE—provided all winners are entered before Midnight of next Saturday, June 15.

There is a Grand Prize of $5,000.00 for the winner who is in now—or who enters before the doubling "deadline." There is a Second Cash Award of $2,400.00 for the "speed merchant" who enters now and winds up second. The Third winner, who is in before Midnight of next Saturday, June 15, will be compensated for a few hours of sound thought with a check for $2,000.00.

And 106 additional prizes will be DOUBLED to the winners who delay no longer but leap into the Contest right now.

In past contests of this nature in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, literally scores of contestants have won DOUBLED prizes by not waiting until the doubling "deadline" had passed.

Read the questions. See how easy they are to answer. Of course, all are not to be easy. Some are easy for some. Others are easy for others. It all depends in this contest on how much you know of Father Coughlin's money program and current events of our times.

But, remember this—anyone can win a SOCIAL JUSTICE contest. It requires no special education or training. People in many walks of life have won in the past.

This can be YOUR TURN to win — but, to win, you MUST

GET YOUR NAME IN THE POT

		If You Enter Early
GRAND PRIZE	$2,500	$5,000
Second Prize	1,200	2,400
Third Prize	1,000	2,000
Fourth Prize	400	800
Fifth Prize	300	600
Sixth Prize, 4 cash awards at $25	100	200
Seventh Prize, 100 cash awards at $10	1,000	2,000
TOTAL	$6,500	For early Entrance $13,000

Be Ready for Questions No.

—50 CENTS CAN START YOU TOWARD VICTORY

lay, June 15, Final
ding in First
00 Waiting Winner
d Prize

enter. And to win a DOUBLED PRIZE, you MUST enter NOW.

Merely set down in the composite coupon at the bottom of the page the answers you consider best and most appropriate to the ten questions on this page. Mail the composite coupon bearing your answers with your remittance of 50 cents to the "Contest Manager"—and you're "off to the races."

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH CAN BE YOURS WITHIN A FEW WEEKS AS EASILY AS IT CAN BE WON BY ANY OTHER CONTESTANT.

BUT — UNLESS YOU ENTER — THAT NEAT FORTUNE CANNOT BE YOURS. AND YOU MUST ENTER BEFORE MIDNIGHT OF NEXT SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

SO-O-O-O-O-

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, except employes of Father Coughlin or members of their families.

2. The contest shall consist of 50 questions and shall run for 11 consecutive weeks, beginning on Monday, May 13, 1940. Two questions each week for 10 weeks and all 50 questions to appear on the 11th week. Each question deals with the social justice principles laid down by Father Coughlin in his radio addresses or with the world's leading men at this time and the effects of their actions on current events.

3. A Grand Prize of $2,500.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based on the viewpoint of Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine as expressed over the radio or in print. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers. For these remittances the contestant shall have sent without further cost two copies of Father Coughlin's radio lecture books.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. If submitting more than one set of answers, the contestant is required to keep them distinct by designating them "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each submitted set shall entitle the contestant to the two books specified in Rule 4.

Instructions to Contestants

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full NOW, $2.50, and then send in your weekly coupons without further remittance.

3. Each question pertains to the social justice and money principles laid down by Father Coughlin, to the contents of his radio addresses on the money question and to the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine as to current events. Proper or best and most appropriate answers to all questions are found in Father Coughlins radio speeches and in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

One out of the list of suggested answers under each question will be the best or most appropriate, based upon the pronouncements of Father Coughlin on money or this national weekly. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, each contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted.

5. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your Sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

6. Remember how you can win a DOUBLED prize. If you enter the contest during the first five weeks, and the set of answers thus entered is adjudged a prize-winner after the contest closes, your prize will be DOUBLED. In order to qualify for a doubled prize, you must have sent in five duly qualified weekly coupons with a total of 50 cents during the first five weeks.

ADDRESS ALL CONTEST MAIL TO
'CONTEST MANAGER' SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

11 and No. 12 Next Week

START IN RIGHT HERE— *RIGHT NOW!*

QUESTION No. 1

Name One Thing That Is Not a Natural Resource

1. Land.
2. Minerals.
3. Air.
4. A Federal Reserve $20-note.
5. Water.
6. Sunlight.

QUESTION No. 2

Who or What Owns the Federal Reserve Banks?

1. The United States Government.
2. Private corporations.
3. The people as a whole.
4. The United States Congress.
5. The United States Treasury Department.
6. The Bank of England.

QUESTION No. 3

What Is Meant by a Fictitious Loan?

1. A loan made for a non-productive purpose.
2. A loan which bears no interest.
3. A loan made for an illegal purpose.
4. A loan of money which does not exist in fact.
5. A loan of actual currency.
6. A loan of real wealth.

QUESTION No. 4

What Alone Should Be the Basis of a Nation's Money?

1. Gold.
2. Silver.
3. Government bonds or obligations.
4. International bank obligations.
5. Real wealth of the nation.
6. It needs no basis.

QUESTION No. 5

What Is the Chief Business of Small Banks?

1. Lending money to farmers.
2. Lending money to home-owners.
3. Lending money to merchants.
4. Buying the debt of the nation.
5. Lending money to manufacturers.
6. Lending money to foreign nations.

QUESTION No. 6

What Can Best Save Man Economically From the Machine?

1. Improved distribution of goods based upon honest money.
2. Reduction in the use of machinery.
3. Issuance of more government bonds to relieve the unemployed.
4. Reduction of the birth rate.
5. Curtailment of the use of manufactured goods.
6. Reduction of the standard of living.

QUESTION No. 7

What, According to Father Coughlin, Do Our Banks Pay the Government for Government Bonds?

1. Face value of the bonds in currency.
2. Twenty per cent of the face value of the bonds.
3. Thirty per cent of the face value of the bonds.
4. Forty per cent of the face value of the bonds.
5. Fifty per cent of the face value of the bonds.
6. Ten cents on the dollar—out of their excess reserves.

QUESTION No. 8

How Has the United States Already Helped to Finance the Allies' War?

1. By extending credit for war supplies.
2. By "cash and carry."
3. By buying gold from them at $35.00 per ounce.
4. By selling them gold.
5. By buying industrial stocks and bonds of England and France.
6. By buying English and French government bonds.

HAND THIS COUPON TO A FRIEND

Contest Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

Following are my solutions to the first ten questions in your "MEN AND MONEY" Contest. I understand that by entering now my prize will be doubled if I am adjudged a winner.

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

Question No. 1 ☐ Question No. 6 ☐
Question No. 2 ☐ Question No. 7 ☐
Question No. 3 ☐ Question No. 8 ☐
Question No. 4 ☐ Question No. 9 ☐
Question No. 5 ☐ Question No. 10 ☐

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Fill and return NOW with 50 cents in coin — and you're on your way to a DOUBLED prize in the event of victory. You then remit weekly or until you have sent $2.50 for a full set of solutions.

Sight Trend Away From Wealth-Concentration

Farm Tenancy Program Shows Only 4 Defaults Out of a Total of 10,000 Loans

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Only four delinquencies out of 10,000 loans made by the Federal Government since 1937 under its farm tenancy program!

That amazing record probably was the greatest determining factor in the recent decision of the House of Representatives to reverse its former vote and approve continuance of the *Bankhead-Jones Tenant Act.*

The measure, incorporated in the *Agriculture Appropriation Bill,* authorizes the Department of Agriculture to borrow $50-million from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and to lend that amount to qualified tenant farmers desirous of becoming farm owners.

The bill had been passed by the Senate prior to the House action.

To permit wider distribution of the $50-million, the House added an amendment restricting the amount of any one loan to the average value of farms in the borrower's county. To date, the average loan has been approximately $5,300.

Bright Light of New Deal

No other constructive program of the New Deal has met with such tremendous success as the *Tenancy Act.* Few have been so sound in principle.

The one shining light in an Administration firmament clouded with upside-down thinking and confused policies, it marks the beginning of an effort to halt the growing American trend toward concentration of farm land in the hands of the few, namely, banks and insurance companies.

Since the depression of 1921, when foreclosures began to take their toll, individual farm ownership has been on the wane and farm tenancy on the increase. An agricultural oligarchy has been arising. A system of peonage has been replacing the traditional American system of individual farming by individual farm owners.

Unable to meet their pressing mortgage obligations because of falling market prices, farmers were foreclosed, their property confiscated by creditor banks and insurance companies and the farmers forced into the role of tenants with no proprietary interest in the farms they operated.

Metropolitan Life Is 'Biggest Farmer'

Glenn D. Rogers, manager of farm loans for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, recently reported to the Temporary National Economic Committee, *"We own more farm land than anyone else."*

In addition to holding mortgages worth $74-million on 13,000 farms, the insurance company owns 7,531 farms outright, embracing about 1,430,000 acres and valued at approximately $79,800,000, Mr. Rogers said.

Those are the holdings of only one company. Together, 26 of the leading insurance firms own approximately 100,000 of the farms in the United States.

Object of the farm tenancy program is to combat this unhealthy condition by lending to experienced, practical tenant farmers the capital with which to purchase farms at values agreed upon by the Government in conjunction with local committees of farmers.

Program Does Not Increase Farmers

Opponents of the program charge that it fosters an increase of farm production when the nation is suffering from surpluses; that it proposes to put more people into farming when those already engaged in that pursuit are unable to make a profit; that borrowers will default in large numbers, forcing the Government to foreclose again.

This is not a true presentation of the case. The tenant program is not designed to put anyone on a farm who is not on one already. It does not create new farmers. It merely creates new farm owners by extending a helping hand to capable persons anxious to become farm owners, but who, without means of purchasing farms, have been operating farms owned by others.

Practically all the objections hurled at the program by Representatives Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, William P. Lambertson of Kansas, John Taber of New York and others, were answered convincingly during the House debate on the subject.

Particularly vocal in support of the *Tenancy Act* were Congressmen Clarence Cannon of Missouri, Phil Ferguson and Jed Johnson of Oklahoma, Marvin Jones and George H. Mahon of Texas, John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, James M. Fitzpatrick of New York, Malcom C. Tarver of Georgia and Franck R. Havenner of California.

Land Values Extremely Low

Jones and McCormack pointed out that delinquencies in Land-Bank loans should not mitigate against extending loans under the *Tenancy Act,* since the Land-Bank loans in most cases were made during the period of inflated land prices in the 1920's. Today, land values are more nearly normal, they declared, hence loans are more secure because they are more easily retired.

The truth is that farm values in the early 20's were not abnormal. Today, farm values are disastrously low. Therefore, if there is any future for American agriculture, loans on farms today should be easy of repayment because they are based on extremely low land evaluations.

Jones emphasized that only four farmers out of the 10,000 who have secured tenant loans since 1937 are delinquent in payments. Not only has $685,000 been repaid on maturities, he declared, but $108,000 extra has been paid before the due date.

Fitzpatrick and Havenner argued that it is much wiser to appropriate money so tenants can remain on farms and make their own living rather than force them to come to the crowded industrial cities in search of jobs that do not exist.

Labor Applauds Tenant Act

Asserting that he was authorized to endorse the tenancy movement on behalf of the American Federation

(Continued on Page 18)

Ford Voted Most Helpful to Labor

THE NEWS: Openly defiant of the National Labor Relations Board and ever-critical of the C.I.O., Henry Ford nevertheless has more boosters among the working class of America than John L. Lewis, William Green, Senator Robert Wagner, author of the *Wagner Act* or Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

That is the conclusion reached by *Fortune Magazine* after a recent nation-wide poll of organized and unorganized workers, representing, according to the magazine, all classifications of labor.

COMMENT: If the survey reflects American opinion with any degree of accuracy it would seem that John L. Lewis and his C.I.O. are not nearly so popular as Mr. Lewis would have the nation believe.

Nearly half of those polled, 44.6 per cent, said they thought Lewis' leadership had been harmful rather than helpful to labor. On the other hand, only 12.3 per cent thought Ford had been harmful.

Lewis was sixth — trailing Ford, Wagner, Green, Secretary Perkins and Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.—in the order of those deemed "helpful" to labor. The C.I.O. chief received a poor 32.6 per cent rating on that score. Surprisingly, 73.6 per cent of those asked gave Ford a "helpful" vote. Even 51.5 per cent of the C.I.O. members polled deemed Ford "helpful."

Indicative of what America thinks of the long feud between Lewis and A.F.L. President Green was the figure showing Green far ahead of Lewis on the question of helpfulness to labor. Green ran third with 49.7 per cent, not far behind Wagner's 51.8, which placed the Senator second. In contrast to Lewis' 44.6 per cent, Green was named by only 18.2 per cent of the voters as "harmful" to labor.

Apparently the people of America, hold, along with SOCIAL JUSTICE, that Mr. Lewis is much more responsible for the continued division in labor ranks than is Mr. Green.

Unions Subject to Sherman Law, Says High Court

THE NEWS: In a 6 to 3 decision which was interpreted variously as a victory for labor and a defeat for labor, the United States Supreme Court ruled that unions are subject to prosecution under the *Sherman Anti-Trust Act* when they "restrain commercial competition in some substantial way."

The majority opinion, written by Justice Stone, however denied the claim of the Apex Hosiery Company of Philadelphia for $711,932 damages against a C.I.O. union.

COMMENT: Apex based its claim on damages alleged to have been afflicted on its property by union strikers during a sit-down strike.

Justice Stone conceded that the sit down was a "lawless invasion and destruction of property by force and violence of the most brutal and wanton character," but held that the *Sherman Act* was not aimed at that kind of restraint.

In that respect the verdict was a decisive victory for the C.I.O.

At the same time it was also a victory for the Department of Justice campaign against illegal combinations involving labor unions. The Court said that the Sherman Law does "embrace to some extent and in some circumstances labor unions and their activities."

In that respect the decision was a distinct defeat for labor, inasmuch as both the A.F.L. and C.I.O. have fought Thurman Arnold's anti-trust efforts on the ground that Congress never intended that labor should be subject to the Act.

Arnold received news of the ruling with confidence in his ability to bring his numerous anti-trust cases to successful conclusions. "These prosecutions are all directed at the restraint on competition declared illegal by Mr. Justice Stone," he said.

It is to be hoped the decision will not only help accelerate Arnold's work, but will convince labor leaders they cannot illegally restrain trade with immunity.

The Fifth Column in America

—Cartoonist Orr in the Chicago Tribune

Inside Washington

Congress Lays Arms Burden on Taxpayers

Debt-Free Money Plea Loses as Congress Prepares to Borrow $3-Billion More

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Passing up an opportunity to pay this nation's gigantic re-armament bill with debt-free money, Congress this week rushed forward with a plan to "soak the consumer" for almost the entire cost.

Although Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California, as the armament discussions started, called upon his colleagues to repair the monetary "rent in the armor of democracy," so that the nation might issue its own money against its own production to pay the arms cost, this suggestion was applauded and then forgotten.

As a result the nation faces an armament budget of nearly $4½-billion to be raised by taxation. Congress, instead of legislating debt-free money, advanced recommendations handed over by President Roosevelt. These recommendations call for taxes ranging from a 10 per cent horizontal income tax boost, to increased excise levies throughout the consumer field. These taxes, it is estimated, will yield about $700-million annually.

At the same time favorable action is expected on a proposal to raise the legal limit on the national debt from $45-billion to $48-billion. This will enable the Administration to borrow $3-billion and pay the entire arms bill, then tax the consumer to get back the $3-billion with interest.

This means, in short, that the bankers are "in." Scarcely a murmur of protest arose with the first suggestion on raising the debt limit to a point where the nation stands next door to bankruptcy. On the Federal debt alone, the holders of Government bonds will receive approximately $1½-billion interest every year from now on.

At the same time the banks, insurance companies and wealthy individuals holding Government bonds will collect interest coupons amounting to $120-million yearly on the debt for re-armament. Mr. Roosevelt stated that he wants "no new millionaires created out of this war." But in his arms program borrowing, he will be handing over $120-million annually in interest profit to a lot of "old" millionaires.

Defense Commission Appointments Welcome

WASHINGTON, D. C.— President Roosevelt's appointment of the 7-member National Defense Commission eased fears felt here that erratic Cabinet members were to be trusted with administering the new defense program.

The thought and planning of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., William Knudsen, Sidney Hillman, Chester C. Davis, Ralph Budd, Leon Henderson and Harriet Elliott will be much more beneficial, it is felt, than the same job entrusted to Harold Ickes, Harry Hopkins, and other Cabinet members.

However, the appointments brought to mind the early N.R.A. days when business was called in, and then eased out. The same mistake must not be made again. The Defense Board must function, free of political interference.

Jones Plan for Home Loans Is Arms 'Casualty'

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones' plan for liberalizing Federal credit on homes, farms and small business properties has become one of the first "casualties" of President Roosevelt's re-armament program.

This became apparent last week in an announcement by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., that "differences" between himself and Jones on the *Glass-Steagall R.F.C. Amendment Bill* had been "settled."

Secretary Morgenthau had taken particular exception to two provisions in the bill, one permitting national banks to make 15-year amortized loans on real estate instead of present 10-year loans, and secondly, a clause giving Jones power now held by Morgenthau concerning R.F.C. purchases of preferred bank stock.

Jones Will Push Fight Next Year

In announcing his victory after a bitter battle of words with Loan Administrator Jones, Secretary Morgenthau said: "Mr. Jones called on me and we agreed the important thing was for us to work together." He added that all concessions had been made by Jones; none by himself.

The Federal Loan Administrator, who has fought constantly for more liberal real estate loans as a spur to home building and farm improvement, inferred however, that he would be back after the defense crisis to push the fight farther.

"I expect to come back to Congress at the next session with more complete recommendations on this subject," Jones said, "because in my opinion the present banking laws are unduly restrictive. Improved, income-bearing real estate—both farms and business properties — are entitled to credit and credit facilities as favorable as business and industry enjoy."

Need 'New Crop of Bankers' for Reform

In objecting to the Jones' provisions, Morgenthau said merely: "I don't want to see national banks loaded up with long term real estate loans." Now this objection, it would appear, puts the interest of the banks ahead of the people who require long-term loans for such solid purposes as home-building, home repairing, farm improvement and maintenance.

Jones has fought for the bill with characteristic vigor. In pushing his fight he let it be known that he has little regard for the banking knowledge enjoyed by the Treasury Department under Secretary Morgenthau.

Jones told members of the press recently of the "reluctance" of the banks to make loans on good real estate risks. He said this reluctance would continue "until we grow a new crop of bankers."

"I don't think the good banker will object to this," (the real estate loan provisions), he added, "it's one of the best features of the bill."

Administration Turns Sour on Lindy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh may have "talked" himself out of a job on the National Defense Commission created by President Roosevelt.

Colonel Lindbergh's name had been suggested for the board when the proposal for its creation was first advanced by Congressman James A. Shanley, Connecticut Democrat.

However, between the time of the Shanley suggestion and the appointment of the board by the President, Colonel Lindbergh delivered his forthright address on national defense. His remarks hit inferentially at the Administration for its part in furthering "war hysteria," and for its past inefficiency in planning for defense.

So Colonel Lindbergh was not included.

Lundeen Blames '7th Column' in Ship Scrapping

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota, distinguished foe of war and warmakers, believes that amid talk of legislating against "fifth column" forces in the United States something should be done about the "seventh column."

This "seventh column," Senator Lundeen told his associates, may have been the force responsible for the destruction of $300-million worth of American Naval ships in 1921-1923.

"What became of the $7-billion we appropriated for preparedness for the last 7 years?" Senator Lundeen asked. "What became of the $300-million of American warships sunk in the Atlantic Ocean by the administration in the years 1921 to 1923? I wonder if a 'seventh column' had something to do with that."

Senator Lundeen said that, at the beginning of the 1920s, this nation had the finest and most powerful navy in the world. "Then suddenly, in conference with foreign powers, we evidently permitted some 'seventh column' to persuade the administration of that day to sink it, and so we put the American Navy into second place. Is that good Americanism? I call that Europeanism. I call that distinctly pro-British."

(Continued on Page 18)

Hysteria: Created and Then Denounced by Mr. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt, who set off the national "chatter of calamity and invasion" with his re-armament message to Congress, sought to stop it in a fireside chat.

In his first talk the President dwelt ominously on the woeful state of our national defense and the possibility of invasion from the air. In his fireside chat he sought to show that the $7-billion spent for arms during the 7 New Deal years were not wasted, and that, after all, our national defense wasn't so bad.

His outline of our "preparedness" was not reassuring, however, for the reason that the President bracketed together what this nation now *has*, in the way of arms, with what it expects to have when the orders are filled. Thus, the President said, "we now have on hand or on order, 1,700 anti-aircraft guns." As a matter of fact we actually have "on hand," 164 anti-aircraft guns, only one of which is modern. The rest are all "on order."

Politics Intertwined in President's Addresses

Mr. Roosevelt said, "we now have, on hand or on order, 1,600 modern infantry mortars." Army officials say we have only a "handful" of these weapons. Mr. Roosevelt told the nation "we have on hand or order, 1,700 modern tanks." Again the "order" outweighs the "hand" by a tremendous figure. We have fewer than 100 light tanks.

It took Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's address to break the jittery spell cast over the nation by Mr. Roosevelt in his morbid message to Congress on the need for preparedness. After the spell was broken it was realized that the message was largely political—an appeal to keep Mr. Roosevelt on the job now that the "crisis" has become acute.

Next came the realization that if the nation were as weak as Mr. Roosevelt said, then it was a strong indictment of the New Deal, which had spent $7-billion in 7 years for arms. It was exactly this impression Mr. Roosevelt sought to correct in his fireside chat.

Mr. Roosevelt issued a shotgun demand for 50,000 warplanes—a figure that would tax the productive resource of this country for three or four years under present standards, making every plane obsolete before the last one was delivered.

Henry Ford Burst Plane Building Bubble

Colonel Lindbergh advised against this rash procedure and was called a "Nazi" for his pains. Other airplane technicians joined him in denouncing the proposition. And, lastly, Henry Ford announced that if the nation were serious about building warplanes, in six months his vast factories could turn out 1,000 planes a day under standardized design. This broke the 50,000 plane bubble blown by Mr. Roosevelt.

Out of Mr. Roosevelt's two addresses on defense grows this sobering reflection: The nation faces the heaviest peacetime spending in its history in its rush to arms. The consumer will pay every last nickel of this spending through a new and burdensome variety of taxes. Mr. Roosevelt is going to use the present "crisis" to the utmost and wring from it every political advantage.

Hysteria is in the saddle and riding hard. It is more difficult to remain at peace heavily armed than ill-armed. Yet the nation must be armed for defense. The apparent need therefore, is an executive who will use the arms for peace, and not for war. This thought must be kept in mind as the day approaches for a showdown on the third term quest.

War Conquers Diplomacy

A Chronology—Part Three

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the third instalment of a chronological review of events behind the present war. The busy reader often loses sight of the "significant" in the smother of daily news developments. It is with the idea of sifting out the "significant" that SOCIAL JUSTICE continues this review, for the present instalment of which we are largely indebted to Current History Magazine.

On January 1, 1940, England gave formal notice of her help to Finland and it was announced by the Allies that they would contribute nearly 100 planes.

On January 3rd, President Roosevelt, in an address to the Congress on *"The State of the Union,"* recommended emergency measures for defense and means for co-operating with other nations in order "to encourage the kind of peace that will lighten the troubles of the world."

On January 4th, President Roosevelt submitted his 1941 budget calling for expenditures of $8,424,000-000, recommending new taxes to bring in $460-million to finance an emergency program for national defense.

On the same date, Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, speaking before the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations, said that the peace which will follow this war *must be based upon some system of federalism for Europe.*

German Note Warned Scandinavian Countries

January 5th, Germany warned Sweden and Norway that they risk becoming battlefields if they continued to allow Allied aid to reach Finland through their territories.

January 6th, the *Red Star,* Soviet army publication, accused Britain and France of trying to drag the Scandinavian countries into the war and warned Sweden and Norway to cease aiding the Finns.

January 7th, in reply to German newspaper charges that the Allies were using the pretext of aiding Finland as an excuse to gain a foothold in Scandinavia for an attack on Germany, the press of Sweden and Norway declared that those countries would reject "with arms if necessary" any attempt by any power to use their territory as a springboard for an attack against another.

January 9th, Prime Minister Chamberlain predicted that "a grimmer phase of the war is coming." He denied that the aim of the Allies "is the annihilation of the German people" but declared that the Germans must realize "that a prolongation of this war is their responsibility as well as that of the tyrants who rule them."

He said Britain's aid to Finland would be "real."

January 11th, King Gustav V, opening the new session of the Swedish Riksdag, pledged to Finland "all the humanitarian and material help possible, with due consideration to our own position."

American Admiral Urges Navy Increase

On the same date, Admiral Stark said before the House Naval Affairs Committee that the United States must take into consideration the possibility of a defeat of the Allies and explained that this was the basic reason why the Navy should immediately be increased by at least 25 per cent.

January 12th, King Haakon, opening the Norwegian Storting, pledged every effort to maintain Norway's neutrality and mentioned his Finnish neighbors only by "hoping the New Year will bring peace for all human beings, especially for our brother country in the East."

January 12th, President Roosevelt urged Congressional leaders to agree on a non-partisan action on sending aid to Finland.

January 14th, the spotlight of war turns on Holland and Belgium as they ordered virtually complete mobilization and began evacuating civilians from frontal areas following reports of German concentrations along their borders and what may be a smash drive to the sea.

On January 15th, the French Foreign Office warned of possible simultaneous action by Germany and Russia against neutral nations.

On January 19th, Norway and Denmark again declared their neutrality but stated that if necessary they would defend their independence by military means.

Churchill Calls for Neutrals' Aid in War

On January 20th, Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, asked neutrals for "united action" with the Allies in the war against Germany.

On January 27th, following a five-day continuous debate ending with an all-night session, the South African House of Assembly defeated the motion of General Hertzog, former Premier, to halt the war with Germany. The government's majority of 22 votes was more than had been expected.

January 29th, Premier Daladier, in a radio address, said the Nazis sought domination of the world with "systematic and total destruction of the vanquished and slavery of the people."

January 30th, Hitler in a surprise speech, proclaimed the first phase of the war—political and military preparations and the conquest of Poland—was complete and that Germany was now ready to carry the war to the West on land, in the air and on the sea.

February 1st, President Kallio of Finland, speaking to the final solemn session of the War Diet, urged an end to the "senseless and barbaric war" and offered to conclude an honorable peace.

February 2nd, hundreds of Russian parachuters, dropping from planes behind the Mannerheim Line, were shot in mid-air and captured by the Finns.

February 2nd, Moscow's answer to President Kallio was a "threat to exterminate the Finnish bandits."

President of U. S. Launches Peace 'Feeler'

February 9th, President Roosevelt launched a dual drive for restoration of peace in Europe. He sent Welles to Europe and asked Secretary Hull to sound out the sentiment of the neutrals.

February 10th, Roosevelt condemned Soviet Russia as a dictatorship and accused it of brutally invading Finland. (Speaking to American Youth Congress.)

February 13th, this country's greatest peace-time *Navy Supply bill* was placed before the House. It allocated $967,000,000 to bolster "our first line of defense."

February 23rd, former War Secretary Hore-Belisha urged Britain and France to intervene with military force in behalf of the Finns.

February 23rd, the Allies extended their blockade against Germany into the Arctic in an attempt to halt the transport of iron ore from northern Norway to the Reich.

February 24th, Chamberlain in Parliament declared the Germans must set up a government that can be trusted and pledged economic justice to the Reich after the war.

Hitler Speech Stakes All on Survival

On the same date, Hitler, speaking in Munich, warned Germany's foes that as long as he is at the helm the German people will not perish "even if the world were populated by devils." The occasion was the twentieth anniversary of Hitler's first public appearance. Hitler stressed the fact that Italy, Russia and Japan, all foes of Germany in the last war, are now "benevolently neutral."

February 25th, Sweden, Norway and Denmark formed a bloc which will seek to keep out of Europe's two wars.

March 1st, Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, was informed by the Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, that Germany would fight until the British plutocracy has been shattered.

March 4th, Britain reminded the Italians that troops from every British African territory have been concentrated on the borders of Italian-held Ethiopia.

March 9th, Britain and France suddenly announced their readiness to intensify aid to Finland if Sweden and Norway allowed passage of their troops.

March 11th, Prime Minister Chamberlain announced an offer to put "all available resources" at the disposal of the Finns—if they request help.

March 12th, Premier Daladier told the Chamber of Deputies that 50,000 French soldiers had been waiting since February 26th to go to the aid of Finland.

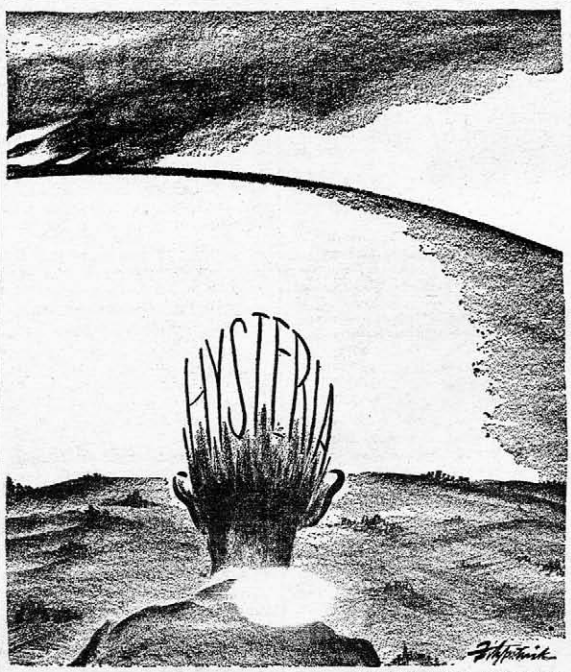
March 13th, Moscow announced that a peace treaty with Finland was signed at 2:30 A.M. with hostilities to cease at noon.

March 15th, Finnish peace with Russia ratified 145 to 3, after Premier Ryti announced that Allied help would arrive too late.

March 17th, President Roosevelt laid down the basic terms for a real peace. Small nations must be freed from economic domination or fear of attack by big neighbors. Huge armies must be abolished. International exchange of ideas and the right to worship must be unfettered.

(To Be Continued)

A Poor Foreign Policy



—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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Future for Americas

Part Three—Spheres of Influence

By LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director, SOCIAL JUSTICE

THIS SERIES of articles is devoted to a study of leading world powers as they most probably will exist under the new theory of Spheres of Influence. The broadening of the *Monroe Doctrine* to include the guarantee of the integrity of all the Americas, and the development of the Pan-American Union, together with the proposed Inter-American Bank, all point to the definite new American policy of a hegemony of the nations of the American Continent under the leadership of the United States.

This is not imperialism. There is, so far, no announced plan to intrude ourselves into the domestic affairs of any other nation. We are assuming, however, in the name of mutual self-defense, to exercise a military, naval and air protectorate over two continents and a new economic relationship that will answer the problems of source of supply for agricultural and mineral raw material wealth essential to self-preservation.

Under the new theory of our Sphere of Influence our population will practically double. Assuming that the United States census of 1940 will show the estimated domestic population at 132-million, we know that there are at least 260-million on the American continents. The last census in some of these nations was taken fifteen or twenty years ago. Yet, using the latest figures, the total populations of the principal countries involved amount to 260-million.

Continental United States has an area of 3,026,000 square miles. The total territory involved in the two continents amounts to 15,784,000 square miles—or more than five times the area of the United States.

Both population and area assume grave significance under a military, naval and air protectorate.

U.S. Imports Give Key to Relationship

There are, too, the questions of race, language and religion. The leading nations in the Sphere of Influence, of course, are the United States with its 132-million, Brazil with 42-million, Mexico with 14,478,000, Argentine with 12,762,000, Canada with 10,376,000, Colombia with 8,738,000, Peru with 6,600,000, Chili with 4,626,000, Bolivia with 3,426,000, Venezuela with 3,451,000, Guatemala with 3,044,000, Ecuador with 2,756,000, Uruguay with 2,073,000 and Honduras with 1,000,000.

All others have less than a million population. One of the lesser countries is important, as respects the square miles of area—Greenland being approximately one-fourth the size of the United States.

One of the important questions facing all the leading nations of the world is their source of supply for agricultural and mineral raw materials. A key to the position of the United States, as respects this problem, is found in a survey of our leading imports.

We take the last year of record, 1938, and list these leading imports, amounting to $1,669,000,000, in a table so that the reader may better understand the relative importance in the total volume of all our foreign trade. With this table before us, let us turn to the two Americas to see what is produced that is usable in the United States.

Imports of the United States

COMMODITY	1938
Coffee	$137,800,000
Cane Sugar	130,400,000
Rubber, crude	129,500,000
Paper and manufactures	113,000,000
Newsprint	101,500,000
Silk, raw	88,800,000
Paper base stocks	86,400,000
Chemicals and related products	78,000,000
Vegetable oils, expressed	58,600,000
Wines and spirits	57,700,000
Fruits and nuts	55,100,000
Furs and manufactures	45,800,000
Tin	44,900,000
Petroleum and products	39,500,000
Copper	37,900,000
Tobacco	36,000,000
Oilseeds	34,700,000
Cotton manufactures	34,600,000
Packing-house products	30,300,000
Hides and skins	29,900,000
Fish	28,300,000
Burlaps	28,300,000
Diamonds	28,300,000
Wool and mohair	22,600,000
Flax, hemp and ramie manufactures	20,500,000
Cocoa or cacao beans	20,100,000
Sawmill products	19,200,000
Tea	18,300,000
Ferroalloys	18,000,000
Wool manufactures	17,800,000
Art works	16,800,000
Vegetables and preparations	16,100,000
Unmanufactured vegetable fibers	15,400,000
Iron and steel mill products	13,900,000
Nickel	13,000,000
Wheat	2,500,000
Grains (corn, oats, rye, barley)	300,000
Total	$1,669,800,000

Agricultural Imports Are Most Important

Coffee is the most important single agricultural import amounting to $137-million in 1938. Coffee is produced principally in Brazil. It is produced likewise in Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Ecuador, British Honduras, Paraguay, British Guiana, French Guiana and Costa Rica. Our coffee is Brazilian coffee, and Brazil is capable of producing our entire demand.

Sugar is our second most important agricultural import. Our sugar could come from domestic production to a far greater extent than it now does. We import sugar from Cuba and from the Philippines. South America produces sugar in practically every one of its leading nations, particularly Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Ecuador, British Honduras, Paraguay, British Guiana, French Guiana, Dutch Guiana and Costa Rica.

Crude rubber was imported by the United States to the extent of 129-million tons. It is the agricultural product most widely necessary to our existence. Our source of supply is the East Indies, and the Malay States. Insignificant amounts are imported from Africa and South America.

Out of nearly 450,000 long tons—the rubber imported in a relatively poor year—South America could not give us 10,000 tons. Rubber is found in Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, British Honduras, Paraguay, British Guiana, French Guiana, and Costa Rica.

Ford Experiment Shows Rubber Situation

There is only one great rubber experiment in all South America. That is Henry Ford's amazing challenge to the Far Eastern cartel which, under the "Stevenson plan," fixed the price of rubber for the world and arbitrarily decided production.

Mr. Ford went into the Amazon country in 1927, opening Fordlandia, a million-acre plantation, 150 miles up the Topajos river, a tributary to the Amazon.

Fifteen thousand acres were originally planted with a million and a half rubber trees. Then Ford moved on to Belterra. Here was established a new and level plantation, only a few miles from Santarem at the confluence of the Amazon and the Tapajos. Fordlandia, though still in operation, is used chiefly as an experimental station.

It will be 1942 when the first tap at Belterra is expected and it will be 1950 before real production in the sense of some 15-million pounds annually will be taken.

The Ford rubber experiment in Brazil is of the utmost economic significance. In securing a raw material source, Mr. Ford set out knowing there was a variation in rubber price from 2⅜ cents a pound to as high as $3.20 a pound. Rubber was $1.21 a pound with the Stevenson plan in operation. When the Ford plan was announced, rubber could be landed in New York at 4 cents a pound, a price which wrecked nearly every plantation owner in Java and Malay.

Few manufacturers would seek their own source of supply to be produced years beyond their normal span of life, in the face of demoralized markets, with rubber selling far below the cost of production. Few men would make such a long-time investment in the development of an economic resource in raw material and face the almost insuperable odds of race, labor conditions, the vagaries of nature and the risks of foreign governmental interference. It is a full business generation from 1927 to 1950.

Continent's Timber Still to Be Utilized

The source of this country's paper is, of course, the forests. We have largely denuded our own wood pulp timber except in the Northwest. We have called upon Canada and the countries of northern Europe for paper pulp supplies. We have entered our Southern States with a portable saw mill and, with cotton selling at disastrously low prices, we have set about to cut the wood lots of the Southern farmer.

Mexico, Central and South America have one recurrent natural resource—their forests. It is, of course, a long cry from the presently available production of the ordinary woods of the north temperate zone to the unutilized forest production of the torrid and south temperate zones.

Two facts remain: the natural resource lies throughout Mexico, Central and South America and the need rests in the United States. Between the two are intricate problems in the fields of chemistry, labor, transportation, manufacturing and, above all, costs. Imported paper, newsprint, baser paper stocks and saw mill products, amounted to $319-million in 1938.

Our fifth most important import is raw silk. The American continents produce none worthy of mention.

Our sixth basic import includes the chemicals and related products, an item of $78-million in 1938. Under this general title come the nitrates with Chile so rich in this natural resource that it is reputed to have a supply for a hundred years of world demand.

Chilean Nitrates Important to World

Three centuries ago the American Indian was teaching our Pilgrim Fathers to drop a couple of small dead fish in each corn hill. During the last half century scientists have demonstrated that our plants do not consume dirt as a food, but rather the minerals in that dirt. Chilian nitrates and potash from California are new, essential contributions which will revolutionize farming.

The item of fruits and nuts is no insignificant item of importation. The $55,100,000 representing 1938 imports is met largely by Mexico, Central and South American importations. The tropics and sub-tropics are to be relied upon as a permanent source.

Tobacco, though a product of Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, Guatemala, Ecuador, Uruguay, Paraguay and British Guinea, is imported to the extent of some $36-million a year, but not from South America. Our imports are largely the Turkish tobaccos which are blended with our own in this important American industry.

We import cotton and cotton manufactures to the extent of some $34-million. But these are not the poor grades from South America, but largely the long fibre Egyptian cotton for its specialized uses in our economy.

North America has never produced enough hides or skins for our manufacturing needs. We imported nearly $30-million of this product in 1938. Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador, Uruguay, British Honduras and French Guinea produce large surpluses and South America could provide for our demands in hides and skins.

Cocoa and the cacao bean constitute $20-million of our imports. Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Ecuador, British Guinea, French Guinea, Dutch Guinea, Costa Rica and Panama are available sources of supply in South and Central America.

America never raised enough wool for its own needs. Argentina is the second greatest wool producing nation of the world.

New Sources of Raw Material Mineral Wealth

The growing demand among world powers for mineral raw materials is probably the greatest single contributing factor behind war. The United States Army and Navy Munitions Board has defined *"strategic materials"* as "those essential to the national defense, for the supply of which, in war, dependence must be placed in whole or in part on sources outside the continental limits of the United States, and for which strict conservation and control measures will be necessary."

The Department of the Interior, through its Bureau of Mines, lists 10 of these so-called *"strategic materials,"* namely, aluminum, antimony, chromium, manganese, mica, nickel, quartz crystal, quicksilver, tin and tungsten.

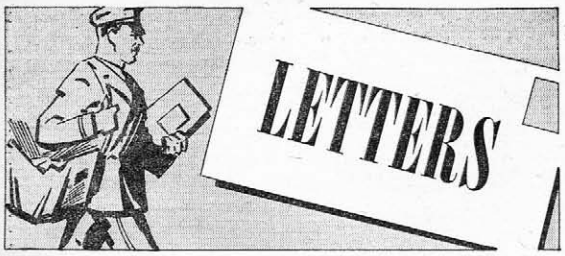
The same Army and Navy Munitions Board defines *"critical materials"* as "those essential to the national defense the procurement problem of which, in war, while difficult are less serious than those of *'strategic materials'* because they can be either domestically produced or obtained in more adequate quantities or have a lesser degree of essentiality and for which some degree of conservation and distribution control will be necessary."

Again, the Department of the Interior, through its Bureau of Mines, has listed 9 of 20 commodities classified as *"critical materials"* which 9 are of mineral origin, namely, asbestos, cadmium, cryolite, fluorspar, graphite, iodine, platinum, tetanium and vanadium.

Strategic Materials Available in S. A.

Now, let us examine the American continents for their available sources of supply. Among the *strategic materials*, antimony is found in Mexico, Peru, Bolivia and the British Honduras. Manganese is found in Brazil, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay and Costa Rica. Mercury, or quicksilver, is found in Mexico, Peru and Ecuador. Tin is found in Mexico, Bolivia and Venezuela. Among these Bolivia is a source of one-fourth of the available world supply of tin. Tungsten is found in Mexico, Argentina, Peru and Bolivia and Canada, of course, is the source of nickel in abundant and available supply for the ferroalloys of the world.

(Continued on Page 18)



(SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally, the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.)

Cool-Off War Questions

To the Editor:

Has not our esteemed President, who so often warned against "war hysteria," himself been overtaken by the severest attack of it when he asks for 50,000 military planes, and pictures Adolf landing overseas in Seattle or New England?

Has not Germany found the distance from Hamburg to London (402 miles) too great a stretch for bombing planes, so that Germany is finding it necessary to "take" flying bases nearer to London in order to be "within flying range"? Why then should we fear Germany will hop the 3,000 miles across either ocean course?

Is it fair or necessary for Associated Press to leave the impression that England, must in justice, triumph, when 400 millions of hungry people in India are longing and praying for freedom from Britain's rule?

Is not the giving of one's life for one's country the greatest price that patriotism may ask? By what authority and ethics may American boys be "drafted" to die for England?

Where do people get the silly notion that Americans owe a "secondary allegiance" to Great Britain?

Would not our Presidents, nowadays, be patriotic enough if they were wholeheartedly devoted to the United States only, as Washington was, refusing to offer American blood for foreign traders and for foreign investors?

Aren't there too many living today who saw the whole farce of the World War, to "fall for" the exact same thing being duplicated now between England and Germany?

Is not one God and one country enough for us?

—**Rev. Leo G. Doetterl**

Dunn, N. C.

Mustn't Say 'Christian'

To the Editor:

The following advertisement was sent to the *New York Times* from a Tourists' Home to be inserted in its columns and paid for at a rate of 85 cents a line. They refused to print the ad unless the word "Christian" was changed to some other term.

I submit the ad sent from here in exact form.

"FOR TOURISTS.

"MIDDLEBURGH — beautiful Schoharia Valley; small farm in village; accommodates 6 to 8; all improvements; Christian community; swimming near-by; $12 weekly."

The *Times* demanded that the word "restricted" be in place of "Christian."

I found several ads in the *Times* with "kosher" and "Jewish cooking" to give Jews needed information; but the *Times* will not give the public any comparable information for Christians.

—**L. R. Bowdish**

Middleburgh, N. Y.

Gold

To the Editor:

In a recent issue of Social Justice on page 5, there was an article indorsing the plan by which Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau advocates the use of our large gold reserve.

His plan is simply to loan the gold to the warring nations after the war for reconstruction purposes. He evidently thinks that we are a bunch of boobs with short memories, for we tried it after the last World War and got stung aplenty.

The plan overlooks the most essential point, however, and that is that when you lend money, you not only impoverish the borrowers but incur their enmity. This rule holds good among nations even more than with individuals.

If we wish to insure the lasting hatred of all of the unfortunate nations who are now at war, all that is necessary for us to do is to put a golden mortgage around their necks when the present war ends.

On account of our wealth, jealous eyes are already being cast in our direction by the have-not nations and would it not be foolhardy on our part to create their further enmity by debt and interest enslavement?

Would it not be better, wiser and more humanitarian to give or loan them the commodities they need, than to loan them the gold at interest with which to buy the commodities?

—**E. M. Stockton**

Chicago, Ill.

There Must Be Justice

To the Editor:

To form an International United States is an idea that is getting a great deal of publicity and yet, in my opinion, it is nothing more than another plan to keep the sun from setting on the British Empire.

According to Clarence K. Strait's *"Union Now,"* the International United States would consist of the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States (I thought we fought a revolution to free ourselves from European problems).

Other nations, probably in no uncertain terms refers to Germany, will be admitted as fast as they show themselves willing and able. No question is asked whether England, protector of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Finland, is able.

You can have all the Union of Nations you like, but unless you have justice rendered to all sides, you will continue to have trouble. One nation holding on to all the wealth and land is a temptation to any country and besides it creates a bad feeling, especially since it was gained unlawfully.

—**Robert J. Gilliek**

Nutley, N. J.

A 'Fair Trial' for Bishop

To the Editor:

No matter who "Bill Bishop" may be, one thing stands out, and that is that he was obviously concerned in bringing about the downfall of Communism here in America. As to Social Justice Magazine, Lord knows when others failed he was the spear head in the distribution of those magazines that were sent to Brooklyn.

As to the Scotland Yard report, you should know that anyone who opposes Communism in New York City and the United States is a *"Nazi Spy"!*

Thousands of aliens in this nation are more worthy defenders of the causes of Americanism than those that shout patriotism and at the same time are the real "Fifth Column" in our nation, such as American League for Peace and Democracy, Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the coddlers of American Youth Congress, and the abettors of Communist causes.

We feel that Bill Bishop should be given an American trial, not a trial as in the movies *"The Nazi Spy."* Time alone will tell. So far testimony in the sedition case shows that he has done more in New York City to rout Communism than the Government agency that was entrusted with the task.

—**H. G.**

New York

Fashions in War Songs

To the Editor:

My children were singing a song so many times that at last it drew my attention. The song was *"Dolly Gray."*

"Good-bye Dolly I must leave you
Though it breaks my heart to go
Something tells me I am needed
At the front to fight the foe.
See the soldier boys are marching
And I can no longer stay.
Hark! I hear the bugle calling
Good-bye Dolly Gray."

Now where are the soldier boys marching? Where is the front? Who is the foe? Is it on the Rhine River or in Norway? According to this song America is already at war. In the World War, America gave the Allies everything they wanted and at last asked Americans to send their boys to fight their battle. The parents of more than 50,000 boys paid $160 for each soldier transported to France to get them shot. The Allies have defaulted their honest debt of over $15-billion. There are thousands and thousands of soldiers in state hospitals today, blind, deaf and crippled since the last World War. The present war is not a war to improve the condition of poor Englishmen or Frenchmen, but it is a war to save the Rothschild dynasty and its dishonest money system.

Are the Americans going to be fooled again? Let those that start the war finish the war. Let us mind our own business and take care of our unemployment. When any nation threatens or attacks us, then we will fight, but we will not look for trouble. We do not want any blood business. The Father of the United States, George Washington, said: "No foreign entanglements." Thomas Jefferson stated: "Friends with all nations, alliance with none."

We should protest to our School Committees to introduce songs with no war feelings. We want songs to impress them with peace.

—**N. Rutcho**

Southbridge, Mass.

Smear-Scared Christians

To the Editor:

In the April 22 issue of Social Justice under Father Coughlin's *"Thought for the Week,"* I notice phrases attributed to enemies of Christ reading as follows: "This is the end of Christianity," "Christianity failed in Russia" — behold its Stalinism, "Christianity failed in Germany"—behold its Hitlerism.

As a lover of Christ I would say that Christianity has not failed in these countries. The Christians are still there, but Christian leaders have failed the Christians, who, through lack of leadership, have become followers of Stalin, Hitler and the like.

Being a member of a Christian Front and bold enough to state my opinion, I can see but one fate in store for Christianity here and that is that some anti-Christ leader will spring up and regiment us as in Russia, Germany, etc.

At several of our meetings we have had different clergymen speak and encourage our sincere Christian movement, but since the smear of the "Christian Front" by the press, they have been conspicuously absent.

When we need their advice and encouragement most of them prefer to remain silent.

More power to such leaders as Father Coughlin and Father Curran who are examples of Christ Himself.

—**Mrs. Ignatius Smyka**

Clifton, N. J.

'Digest' Reader Quits

To the Editor:

Following is a copy of a letter sent to the editor of *Readers' Digest:*

"I have purchased from the newsstands my last copy of *Readers' Digest.*

"The reason for this action is the malicious, anti-Catholic article by J. P. McEvoy, in which I (along with 1,999 others present at the two-pulpit debate in the Shrine of the Little Flower) am described as a sadist.

"Your effrontery and audacity in re-printing this revolting article convince me that I can expect no authenticity in any of the excerpts which appear in your publication.

"A member of the staff of the *Detroit News* before my marriage, I am qualified to point out numerous inaccuracies in the McEvoy story, but will confine my criticism to inaccuracies of a purely mechanical nature:

"1. The date. No debate was ever held on a Friday night. I attended every one, all held on Wednesday.

"2. The pulpit. Never "theatrically lighted," the only light being an indirect plate (at finger-tip level) for manuscript.

"3. The statement: 'What are we going to do about these atheistic Jews? . . .' Liquidate them."

"It was definitely stated before each debate that the views presented by the 'Devil's Advocate' were not his nor the Catholic viewpoint. In the introduction it was stressed that erroneous opinions would be voiced by the 'Devil's Advocate' and that the Catholic reply would be voiced in the opposite pulpit. More than a year has elapsed since the series of Lenten instructions. It seems now that Mr. McEvoy was the only person there who did not understand what it was all about.

"Mr McEvoy's description of Detroit women as simple housewives who growl and whose perverted nature is lower than beasts, corresponds with his own appraisal of his mother's opinions, in the same article. That the editors of *Readers' Digest* would choose for publication such excesses of feature writing, indicates to me a jaded appetite in the selection of articles for *Digest* readers.

"After all, there could be a difference of opinion as to who are the sadists in this case. In any event, I shall never again buy *Readers Digest.*"

—**Geraldine A. McKinnon**

Detroit, Mich.

Congress Again Fails the American Farmer

Debated War Issues Abroad to Neglect of First Line Defenses at Home

By WILLIAM LEMKE
Congressman from North Dakota

Extension of remarks in House of Representatives, Friday, May 17, 1940
From the Congressional Record.

THE MILLS of Congress grind exceedingly slow. This is especially true of this session of Congress. There seems to be an atmosphere of hesitancy—a sort of collective desire to do as little as possible. Individually Members are still alert and alive, but collectively they seem to be passing through the last stage of sleeping sickness. I do not believe that collectively you could wake them up even with one of Mr. Barlow's high-explosive bombs.

Shocked and bewildered over the European war brutality and insanity, Congress and the administration have been drifting along. Not sure as to whether our first line of defense was the solution of our domestic problems or again sending our sons to foreign battlefields. Not sure whether our own peace is a blessing or a curse. Not sure whether we should enter the European conflict or build up our own national defense by looking after the welfare of our own people.

Harassed and misinformed by an international banking clique, the war profiteers, the radio propagandists, the theater, and the metropolitan press, on one side, and the mothers and fathers, together with the sons who do the fighting and dying have forgotten all about the real American problems—the agricultural and unemployment problems.

We are all sorry for the innocent small nations whose territories are again being invaded and made the battlefields of the insane, war-mad brutes of larger nations. While we would like to see all the crimson leaders of aggression go to the place where it never gets cold, yet we must not forget that our first duty is at home—to the American people.

Let us not repeat the mistake of 1917. We cannot better the conditions in Europe. There are no angels among the leaders of the belligerent nations that started this war. Truth and justice are utter strangers to them all. If we permit ourselves to be propagandized into this war, it will be the rock upon which our Republic will perish. We, too, will emerge with a dictator.

Charity Begins at Home; We Can't Police Europe

Our forefathers left Europe because of intolerance, because of religious and racial hatreds. Let us remain true to their ideals. We cannot police Europe. We have plenty to do to build our own Nation great and strong. Charity begins at home. Let us take care of our own people. Let us preserve peace on the Western Hemisphere. In doing this Congress will best serve the ends of civilization.

In this predicament Congress is about to adjourn, nothing much accomplished, nothing worth while attempted. Of course, we will appropriate relief funds, but we will do nothing to make the unemployed again self-sustaining. We will also appropriate $212,000,000 for parity payments on 5 out of 50 agricultural products—wheat, cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco. This amount will fall far short from paying parity on even these 5 products. Congress will do nothing for the other 45 products, including dairy, the largest single farm industry.

This $212,000,000 will be just a drop in the bucket. It will not give the farmer parity. That statement is a fraud and a deception. To give to the farmers 100 per cent parity on all of their products would require $7,500,000,000. Of course, the Treasury could not stand that. If Congress had passed the Massingale cost-of-production—the 100 per cent parity—bill, then we would not need any appropriation.

Cost of Production Will End Subsidies

This bill applies to all agricultural products that annually enter into interstate commerce in excess of $10,000,000. It would fix 100 per cent parity, as a minimum price, on that part of such products domestically consumed. It would increase the farmers' annual income by $7,500,000,000.

Since every dollar of farm cash income increases the national income by $7.55, therefore, it would increase the national income by $56,625,000,000. That would be prosperity by plenty and not starvation by scarcity—by the curtailment and the destruction of agricultural wealth.

When this bill becomes a law there will be no further need for farm subsidies. There will be no further need for any army of Federal employees to regulate the daily lives of the farmers. Prosperity and security for agriculture means prosperity for labor and business as well. When this bill becomes a law the Government will no longer have to bail out the farmer—then the farmer will bail out the Government.

However, if Congress still wants to do something real during the closing days of this session, then let it pass *H. R. 8748—the Wheeler-Jones farm-debt adjustment bill.* This bill would authorize the Farm Credit Administration to compromise the old seed loans. These never will and never can be paid. A business concern charges off uncollectible debts. These farmers bought the seed to feed the Nation. Climatic conditions have been against them. Why should the Government be silly enough to spend money to collect that which cannot be collected?

Farm Debt Adjustment Still Possible This Term

This bill would bring the interest rate down to 3 per cent on all farm indebtedness. During the discussion of this bill we heard a great deal about soft credit and soft money. Of course, these expressions are just repeated parrotlike by those who know nothing about money or its functions. These individuals do not know that the difference between soft money, soft credit, and hard money, hard credit is the same as the difference between a soft-boiled egg and a hard-boiled egg. If you get the egg, you can live. If you do not, you may starve.

This bill also provides for the refinancing of farm mortgages where the debt exceeds the value of the farm. It gives the owner an equal chance to get his farm back on the same terms that it would be sold to a stranger. Common decency compels us to agree with that provision. Why not give the owner a new start in life rather than to experiment with a new one? Let us salvage what is left of agriculture rather than wreck it completely.

Then, there is the unconstitutional hog-processing tax. The evidence shows conclusively that the farmer paid this tax in lower prices. But Congress has not yet had the decency to pay back this tax illegally and fraudulently extracted from the hog producers. Oh, yes; we paid back all other unconstitutional taxes to the railroads, to the processors, to the packers, and to the cotton and tobacco growers; but the plea for the hog-producing farmer has been consistently ignored. They say the amount is too large. Query—if one steals enough, does that make it legal?

Reciprocal Trade Pacts Hurt Farmer

Congress failed the farmer again when it extended the *reciprocal trade-agreement law.* While this question was up for debate we heard a great deal about logrolling, but I prefer that the Members of Congress representing the people of different sections of our country—different industries—roll logs in order to get justice for all sections and for all industries in the making of a tariff law than to have the Secretary of State, who believes that it is necessary to preserve Christianity and peace, sell our farmer and laborer in foreign market places.

I prefer logrolling to horse trading with foreign diplomats. This especially since our State Department is now and always has been the poorest horse trader of them all. It generally trades off two or three good young colts and gets an old, worthless nag in exchange. This in the name of peace and Christianity. When did it become necessary for this Nation to buy or bribe other nations' Christianity or peace? Such a doctrine is not only lunacy but an insult to our intelligence and our dignity.

During the 5 years that this reciprocal trade agreement law has been in effect we imported $6,189,997,000 worth of agricultural products and substitutes from foreign nations. Again, that is the foreign valuation. The domestic valuation would be $12,379,994,000 — equal to a check of $2,063 for every one of our 6,000,000 farm families.

During the same 5 years we imported 2,335,273 head of cattle and 758,466,496 pounds of meat and meat products. This was equivalent to another 1,896,166 head of cattle—making the total importation of meat equivalent to 4,235,439 head of cattle in 5 years. These our own people should have raised, not foreigners.

Farm Problem Key to Other Problems

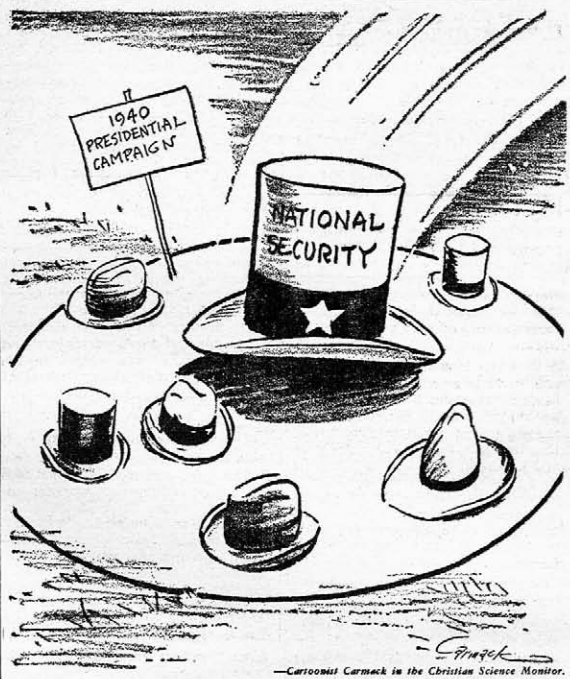
Foreign nations owe us $32,000,000,000 now — $14,000,000,000 due our Government. One of these nations boasts that it never broke a promise, but we have $4,500,000,000 of its broken promises in the United States Treasury. Let the State Department collect that $14,000,000,000 before it sells our domestic market or extends further credit to nations of this class.

When we get tired of figures, then let us fortify ourselves by using our common horse sense, with pepper and salt added. Why should we insist upon trading with foreign nations just for the sake of trading? Why should we be foolish enough to loan more money to foreign nations—money with which they promise to buy our goods but do not? Our experience tells us that in the end these nations will have both our goods and our money. Then the taxpayers will have to foot the bill.

This administration has been in power for over 7 years. It was pledged to get agriculture out of the "red." It was pledged to solve the unemployment problem. Yet in those 7 years more than one farmer out of every five lost his farm by mortgage foreclosure, judgment, forced or tax sale. The average

(Continued on Page 18)

The Biggest Hat in the Ring



—Cartoonist Carmack in the Christian Science Monitor.

Sedition Case Nearing End

(Continued from Page 9)

Brush salesman. Buckley and Beirne were born in Ireland, having come to this country in their early youth, while Quinlan and Malone are native-born citizens of Irish extraction.

All four defendants denied that they had ever plotted to overthrow the Government of the United States and each explicitly stated he was not an anti-Semite.

Although there is no Federal Statute applying a penalty for anti-Semitism, the prosecution has injected this issue into the case so often, that defense lawyers were forced to have their respective clients state their views concerning the Jews.

Jewish Friend Witness for Quinlan

Malone and Beirne were questioned mainly about the weekly meetings in the home of defendant Macklin Boettger, since their attendance at these meetings was their chief connection with the case. Both stated that they had never heard any subversive utterances during these meetings, while Malone added that he had seen Denis A. Healy, the government's informer, "insult Jews in the subway."

Buckley and Quinlan, on the other hand, being involved because both were sergeants in the National Guard company of Captain John T. Prout, Jr., who had previously admitted giving ammunition to Bishop, denied that they had conspired to steal U. S. property. Although both had either been present while Bishop was taking this ammunition or had delivered some of it to him, they stated they had only been following the orders of Captain Prout and were unaware of the purposes for which the cartridges were to be used.

After a Jewish gentleman had testified as a character witness for Quinlan, the latter summed up the attitude of the other defendants in the case by saying that he "loved his country, would fight and die for it, and had never intended to do anything to harm or oppose its peace and security."

"I am anti-Communist," Quinlan concluded, "anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi."

Behind the News

(Continued from Page 8)

approve of the President's new armament program, rejects the coalition idea as a 'dangerous' weakening of the two-party system and of party responsibility.

"Wendell L. Wilkie raises what is perhaps the simplest objection, the one which will appeal most forcibly to practical men. He says, in effect, that public servants should be judged by their competence to handle the problems of government and that the incompetent should be summarily dismissed from office, not bolstered with coalition props."

Can't Suspend Democracy

A HEARTY "amen" to the anti-coalition sentiment is voiced by the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch:*

"The suggestion that, in view of the war, the United States should form a coalition Government—a step taken by England only under the pressure of black disaster—has been repeated in one form or another much too frequently in the last few days.

"First, Dorothy Thompson and H. V. Kaltenborn, the radio commentator, suggested that we waive next November's presidential election. Over the week-end, a member of the Republican Speakers' Bureau suggested that his own party should nominate President Roosevelt for a third term.

"And now comes the gossip that the Republican convention may at least be delayed until Autumn because of the European situation. In such an event, the Democrats, of course, would follow suit in accord with Mr. Roosevelt's expressed desire for a short campaign—*a blitzkrieg*

" . If the Republicans have any function at all in times like these, it is to crystalize the foreign policy that the President has left only half-stated. We can't go on forever with such half-understood phrases as 'methods short of war.' If the Republicans write a good ringing plank that says exactly what it means, the Democrats will have little choice other than to follow their example.

"We are faced by no crisis that warrants the suppression of hard thinking and plain talking about the course we are to follow. Both are badly needed."

'Seventh Column'

(Continued from Page 13)

Reminding his fellow legislators that they had appropriated more than $3-billion for arms in 24 hours, Senator Lundeen asked them if it were not possible that that "seventh column" might still be operating. "Foreign influence may once again persuade the gullible pro-Europeans to scrap our ships—scuttle and sink them once again into second place, now that we have again reached first place among the navies of the world. How many columns are we going to have in this country? Is there some sort of a column somewhere wasting our defense money?"

The Minnesota Senator said that in the last 50 years this nation has spent nearly $40-billion for preparedness "including our recent hysteria." "What became of this money?" he asked. Senator Lundeen introduced figures to show that, under the Washington treaty of 1923, ratified by the Senate of that day, this nation sank 31 ships, totaling 767,880 tons, at a loss of $277,695,994.34.

"The American taxpayer must never forget that he paid for the world's greatest navy, that these ships were scrapped and sunk," Senator Lundeen said. "We have never been able to recover that lost and scuttled tonnage."

'So They Say'

HOMER L. CHAILLAUX, Director National Americanism Commission, of the American Legion

"The Communist Party is nothing less than a foreign conspiracy masked as a political party. Freedom has been lost to millions in Europe because the governments did not check the inroads made by the alien agitators and Communists. It can also happen here unless we have the good judgment to protect ourselves by proper legislation which cannot be evaded by people who are charged with heading up our Government departments."

* * *

ARTHUR GREENWOOD, British Cabinet Minister Without Portfolio

"I dislike the British press and I hate the American press."

Congress Fails

(Continued from Page 17)

farmer who still owns his farm is deeper in debt than he was in 1932. We are aware that the farm indebtedness has been reduced; but how was that reduction brought about? It was brought about by mortgage foreclosure, judgment, forced or tax sale—by evicting innocent men, women, and children from their farm homes.

Likewise the unemployment problem is still unsolved. There are as many unemployed now as in 1932. Every courthouse is still a poorhouse. This problem never will be solved until the agricultural problem is solved first, because industry and employment are directly dependent upon the success of agriculture.

Future for Americas

(Continued from Page 15)

Of the critical war materials platinum and vanadium are the only two out of the nine listed by the Department of Interior Bureau of Mines to be found on the American continents. Platinum is found in Colombia, Bolivia and British Honduras. Vanadium is abundant in Peru, 80% of the world's supply coming from there.

Now, the mere presence of mineral raw material does not carry with it the implication of an available source of supply. We have witnessed how rubber, a native product of South America, has been cultivated under exceptionally difficult obstacles to the point that one manufacturer may expect, after 15 years of tremendous capital outlay, to have in return a production possibly equivalent to less than one-fourth his manufacturing demands.

In the case of strategic and critical mineral raw materials, with the exception of vanadium, tin and nickel, tremendous obstacles occur in their recovery. Among these obstacles are the handling of native populations, mixed breeds of native Indian, negro and white accustomed to an easy-going, unregulated, unregimentated economic existence, unfamiliar with time-clock punching, regulation of hours of labor or semi-skilled employment.

From the *Monroe Doctrine* expressed as a national policy to its enlargement to embrace the military, the economic Sphere of Influence of the Americas is a long step. If the world is to be reformed on the newer thesis of Spheres of Influence, according to the announced Roosevelt plan, we will double the populations under our new paternalism, multiply our area five times, all with the vision of an ultimate economic self-sufficiency in the world of tomorrow.

Farm Tenancy

(Continued from Page 12)

of Labor, Mr. Havenner said the program "constitutes one of the most promising methods of halting the drift of surplus labor from the farms to the cities."

In the last decade, he declared, "thousands of displaced tenants and share-croppers have moved to the cities in search of jobs or in hope of relief . . . The tenant loans under the *Bankhead-Jones Act* have proved highly effective in checking this trend by anchoring farm families on their own land."

The loans also have provided jobs for many construction workers engaged to repair farm buildings or erect new ones, he said.

"In the first two years of the program, for instance, out of a total of $35-million available for the tenant purchase program more than $6,500,000 was spent for construction.

Loans Provide Construction Jobs

"An analysis of the construction work done in connection with the 6,180 loans completed as of June 30, 1939, disclosed that new dwellings were erected on 2,056 farms (33.2 per cent) at an average cost of $1,313 per dwelling. Repairs to existing dwellings were made on 3,726 farms (60.3 per cent) at an average cost of $378 per job. Building improvements to other than dwellings were made on 5,725 farms (92.6 per cent) at an average cost of $439 per farm.

"Preliminary reports on the loans now being made indicate that a correspondingly large percentage of funds loaned will be used for erection of new buildings and the repair of existing structures . . . Although not required to do so by law, the Farm Security Administration has established the rates to be paid under these contracts and has insisted that prevailing wage rates be paid."

Aside from all economic considerations, the value to the nation of increasing home ownership is immeasurable, Congressmen Jones and McCormack pointed out.

A strong family life, together with a strong religious life is the foundation of law and order, McCormack emphasized.

Protection Against Foreign 'Isms'

"Everytime the Government makes a purchase of land and negotiates with some person to repurchase the land in carrying out this program, it is making a better family, is strengthening family life in this country, and in addition, is contributing toward the strengthening of our form of government."

Jones stressed the fact that a nation of home owners is much less vulnerable to the wiles of alien "isms" than a nation of discontented tenants.

"Whatever debate might be carried on in reference to many of the issues of life, there can be no difference of opinion as to the value of home ownership in the maintenance of a free country. A nation rarely has trouble with a home-owning citizenship. The doctrines of Communism and various other 'isms' can find little encouragement among a home-owning people, no matter how humble those homes may be."

In rebuttal to the argument that farm buying sponsored by the Government merely adds to the numbers requiring farm relief, it was pointed out that only good, productive farms are purchased by tenant-borrowers. Government agents consult committees of farmers in localities to determine whether a farm under consideration will enable the buyer to repay his loan and make a decent living. These committees, it was said, will not recommend purchase of a farm likely to prove a failure, nor will they recommend incompetent farmers.

Government Lends Money to Others

Opponents of the farm tenancy program often raise the question: "Why should the Federal Government lend money to farmers for the purchase of farms? That's discrimination. If farmers can obtain such loans, why can't we city people get them, too, for things we want?"

The answer is that the Government has, in effect, loaned millions of dollars to "city people" through the medium of the Home Owners Loan Corporation and the Federal Housing Authority; through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation it has loaned millions more to railroads; and it has "bailed out" banks by the scores.

If it can do all that, why should it not also encourage home ownership of farms and discourage concentration of wealth in the hands of the few—especially when the chances of repayment of loans are 10,000 to four?

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

LABOR, FARM HAVE FRIEND IN SENATE'S 'FRESHMAN'

JOHNSON OF COLORADO KNOWS PROBLEMS; ALSO OPPOSES WAR FOR U. S.

IN THEIR FIRST Senate terms few men have achieved as much prestige, gained as much deserved popularity or commanded as much respect among their colleagues as has Edwin C. Johnson, Junior Senator from Colorado.

Elected on the Democratic ticket, November 3, 1936, Johnson soon came to be recognized as one of the leading liberals of the Upper House.

That recognition is easily understood.

Modest and retiring, but forceful when the occasion demands, Johnson is a "self-made man" who never forgets his humble Kansas origin.

Perhaps that explains why his political philosophy coincides in practically every detail with the principles of social justice.

Because he has been a railroad laborer and a farmer, he knows what the laborer and the farmer should have. Moreover, he is willing to devote himself to the task of attaining it—fair wages and working conditions for the laborer and a cost-of-production price for the farmer.

Not merely one of the 16 co-authors of the pending Senate *Cost-of-Production Bill*, Johnson might be described as the measure's foremost advocate. Much of his time is given to advancing the fortunes of the Bill—defending it against attacks of those who cannot see it as supplying the missing link, agriculture, to the chain of our price-fixing economy.

Few Congressmen have as firm a grasp of the farm problem. Through his long experience as a cattle raiser in western Nebraska, a homesteader in northwestern Colorado and a manager for 10 years of a farmers' co-operative at Craig, Colorado, Senator Johnson has acquired an expert knowledge of virtually every farm problem.

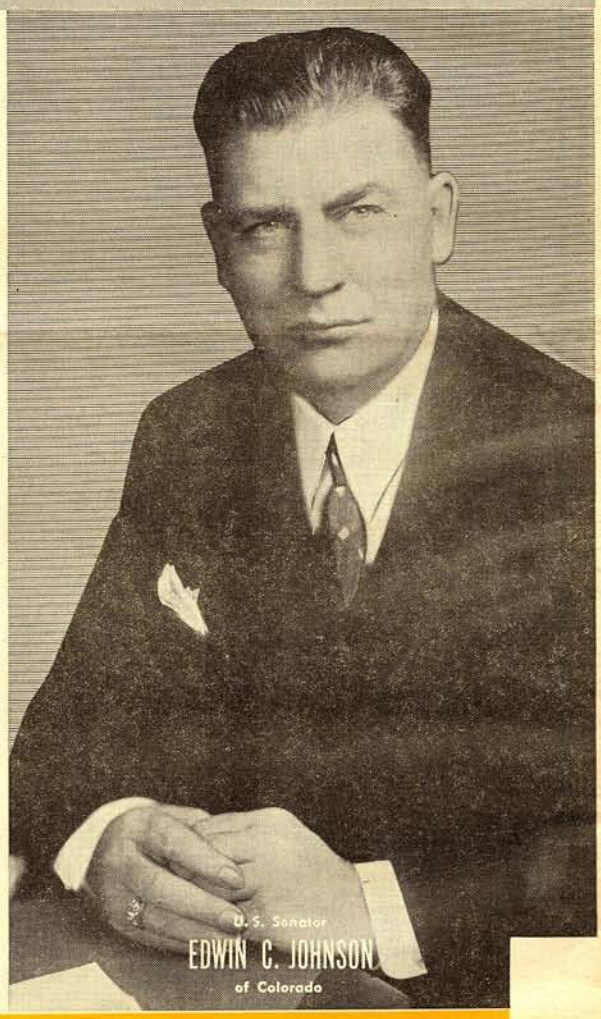
This ample background has equipped him admirably for his steady rise in public life. In 1923 he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives, where he served 4 terms. In 1931 he became lieutenant governor. Upon the expiration of one term in that office he was elected governor, serving in that capacity until his elevation to the Senate.

Being a "freshman," Senator Johnson has not had the opportunity to vote on many of the important issues which are recalled weekly in this Senatorial Parade in SOCIAL JUSTICE.

He was present, however, to vote against President Roosevelt's *Supreme Court revision* plan of 1937; and he opposed the Administration both in 1937 and recently on the question of extending the *Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act*.

One position which SOCIAL JUSTICE considers a blot on his otherwise excellent record, was his approval of the present *Neutrality Act*, with its elimination of the arms embargo against warring European nations.

Despite that vote Johnson is an implacable foe of war and, judging by his past performances, can be relied upon to exert every effort to keep America from the conflict abroad.



U. S. Senator
EDWIN C. JOHNSON
of Colorado

—*Harris & Ewing*

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